THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)		$10
"	12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. No. 97.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CRISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

Reference—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 3, 1854. 96—1vsw.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTER of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTER open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low rates.* We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislature of North Carolina at its next Session, for the incorporation of the Mining Company, now operating at the Gardner Hill Mine, in the County of Guilford.

Sept. 27, 1854. 90—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the next Legislature of North Carolina for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse River, a few hundred yards above the Smithfield Bridge.

Sept. 14, 1854. 85—30d.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.

J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*

April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.........................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.........................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy..............20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARD WARE!! *At reduced prices*, also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.

Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.

Raleigh, October 25, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct.

THE CLERKS of THE COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850–'51, found on page 505, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.

WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*

Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of the Masonic body will be held in this City on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th DECEMBER next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 23, 1854. 93—td.

To the Members of the Senate of the approaching General Assembly.

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate. If elected, he will endeavor to perform his duty faithfully. He was unanimously appointed Doorkeeper to the last Democratic State Convention, and flatters himself that he gave general satisfaction to that body.

JAMES W. CHADWICK.

Raleigh, Oct., 2, 1854. 90—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, pursuant to an Order of Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, *at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County*, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spinning of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, Together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives.—With the said Factory and Mills will be sold, *Several small Lots of Land*, one lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.

At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE. Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.

Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties, payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 18th, 1854. 87—td.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 18, 1854. 84—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—BEING prevented by my profession from attending properly to agricultural pursuits, I offer for sale my plantation upon the Roanoke and upon Stone House and Pretty creeks, in the counties of Warren and Halifax, containing 998 acres. The tract is situated about seven miles above Gaston, and four miles from the Littleton Depot on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. It contains about one hundred acres of excellent low grounds. The balance of the land is generally productive, and well adpted to the growth of the usual crops of this section of the State. The overseer's house, negro houses, stables, barns, and other plantation improvements are good. The water is excellent, and the situation of the buildings is believed to be healthy. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description of the property, as it is presumed that no one would purchase without a careful examination. My overseer will show the land to persons who may desire to examine it. In order to allow a man of enterprise an opportunity to pay a considerable portion of the purchase money out of the crops, I am willing to sell the land upon a credit of one and two years. The purchaser, if he thinks proper, can also buy upon reasonable terms, most of my crop of corn, fodder and oats, and also my stock and plantation utensils. Letters upon the subject may be addressed to me at Warrenton, N. C.

WM. EATON, JR.

Oct. 6, 1854. 1043—2msw.

Highly Important Sale!

LAND FOR SALE IN WAKE & NASH Counties. I will sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER next, at the residence of Benjamin Rogers, in WAKE COUNTY, 16 miles North-west of Raleigh, (and within one mile of said Lands,) the following Tracts, to wit: One Tract containing near Seven Hundred Acres, on the waters of Lick Creek; the other Tract, containing near Seven Hundred Acres, on the waters of Neuse River and Laurel Creek. Both of said Tracts are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, and all kinds of grain. There is a sufficient amount of cleared land on each, and good improvements on both tracts. And if it be desired by the purchasers of the above tracts, I will sell my HOME TRACT, containing about Eight Hundred Acres, which lies between the two tracts specified above. There is a large two story House, with four good fire-places and seven rooms, a good kitchen and all necessary out-houses, situated on my home tract.

Possession of the upper and lower tracts given on the day after sale, and of the home tract on the 25th of December.

There will be at the same time and place a number of NEGROES offered for Sale or Hire. Also, will be sold one Two-horse Carriage, one Mule Team, Gears and Wagon, one Stallion, and live Farm Stock of various kinds.

Terms, one-half cash, the remainder secured by note with good security. CALVIN J. ROGERS, Agent for

Oct. 25, '54. BENJ. ROGERS. 96—td.

Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for Sale a Tract of Land, containing 407 acres, lying within one-and-a-fourth miles of Louisburg, in FRANKLIN COUNTY, and on the waters of Tar River and Sycamore Creek. About one-fourth of the land is in original growth, and about 100 acres of flat land, (good quality.) A good dwelling-house and all necessary out-houses. The land is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber at Franklinton.

JAMES S. YARBROUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854. 91—tf.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.

Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.

As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.

Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING's.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.

Store West Side of Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854. 1038—3m.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.

The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.

The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness."

Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.

Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Madame Celnart. Translated from the Sixth Paris Edition, enlarged and Improved.

The Lamplighter, a splendid work.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer.
The Heirs of Walsingham, by Agnes Strickland.
Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography.
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi.
The Partisan, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Wigwam and Cabin, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Homes in America, by Frederica Bremer.
Review of a Batchelor, Dream of Life.
The Lorgnette and Battle Summer, by Ike Marvel.
Nick of the Woods, by Dr. Bird.
Fern Leaves, first and second Series.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

1855.

JUST PUBLISHED!—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854.
Metropolitan and Post copy. 91—

NEW BOOKS.—The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and the Rev. J. S. Howson. History of Greece, from the Earliest times to the Roman Conquest, by William Smith, LLD. Editor of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Mythology, and Geography, with an Appendix, by Geo. W. Greene. The Captains of the Roman Republic by Henry W. Herbert. Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by Vincent Nalte, late a merchant in New Orleans, translated from the German. Katherine Ashton, by Miss Sewell, author of Amy Herbert, Experience of Life, &c. Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Dean's Daughter, Mother and Daughter. Home in the Valley, by Emilie F. Carlen. Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Legends and Records, by C. B. Taylor, author of Truth, Lady Mary, &c. Our Honeymoon, and other Comicalities, from Punch. Sunlight through the mist, being Conversations between a Mother and her Children, on Luther and the Reformation, by a Lady. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 19. 87.

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Finger-rings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c. Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

AT COST!—TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LAGE FALL and Winter Stock, we will sell many good and desirable articles at nett cost. Among them are—

Fancy Colored Cloth Coats,
Fine Tweed do.
French and American Casimere Pants,
Fancy Silk Vests, &c., &c.

These are all of good styles and well made.

E. L. HARDING.

Aug. 23d, 1854. 79—

BLANK WARRANTS,

Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. KENNETH RAYNER,

AT THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

(Concluded.)

Agriculture, though so long regarded as the calling of the ignorant and the lowly, is invested with more interest in historical associations, than any other human pursuit. Although, on account of the disobedience of our first parents, the ground was cursed to the bringing forth thorns and thistles, and man condemned to "eat bread in the sweat of his face"; yet, what was imposed by divine justice as a punishment for sin, was tempered in divine mercy to his comfort and happiness, upon the condition of labor and industry. It was "to till the ground" that Adam was sent forth from the garden of Eden. We are told by the same authority, that the second great progenitor of mankind, "Noah, was a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." That agriculture was a divine institution, a blessing granted by divine beneficence, is a prevailing idea in the religious impressions of almost every people. The Nile was personified in the Egyptian mind as entitled to divine honors; and the worship of Apis, under the form of an ox, typified their veneration for the plow. Among the ancient Greeks the festival of the Thesmophoria, as it was called, was annually celebrated in honor of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture; and was intended to commemorate the introduction of the laws and the regulations of civilized life, which were attributed to Ceres—thus typifying agriculture as the basis of civilization. Among the ancient Romans the decrees of the Senate were deposited for safer keeping in the temple of Ceres, as a token of their faith, that a sound and prosperous agriculture was the best guaranty of obedience to the laws and the preservation of the State. The "feast of Tabernacles" among the Jews, was a festival of thanksgiving, for the ingathering of the harvest. The Hindoo husbandman offers at the feet of his idol a portion of his newly-gathered harvest; and the green-corn dance of the North-America Indian, has its origin in the crude religious sentiment of this child of nature in the wilderness. Agriculture is the first industrial pursuit of man, after ceasing his nomad state and settling in a fixed habitation. Food being the first and most indispensible of human wants, and man having to rely upon the earth for a supply of food, as soon as he has abandoned the pastoral state, of course the cultivation of the soil becomes the first and most universal of human pursuits. It must of necessity, therefore, be coeval with civilization, and its chief element of strength. Next to supplying his wants in appeasing his hunger, follows the necessity of houses in which to shelter against the inclemencies of the weather; barns to hold his grain; improved implements to till the soil; mills to grind his corn, and utensils to cook his food; and thus the mechanic arts follow as the adjuncts of agriculture, in ministering to his comforts. The exchange of his surplus products for those of his neighbors, gives rise to barter, as a means of obtaining luxuries; and thus arises commerce. The possession of property creates the necessity for some standard of value, and thus originates money. The acquisition of wealth, and the consequent enjoyment of leisure, contentment and ease, superinduce reflection; in looking upon the operations of nature around him, he is led to enquire into the causes of things—and thus grow up science and learning, and the cultivation of the moral sentiments. In his efforts to embody his abstract idea of the beautiful and the good, originate the polite arts, statuary, painting, architecture. And so on through the entire routine of all the industrial and ornamental pursuits that mark the highest and most refined civilization. We find agriculture is the base of this vast column, whose culminating point pierces the very heavens.

Political economere are in the habit of specifying agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as the three great elements of national prosperity and greatness. Yet, important as are manufactures and commerce in the development of national strength, valuable aids as they are to the promotion of agricultural improvement, they are entirely dependant on agriculture, not only for their prosperity, but for their very existence. The earth is the great storehouse from which are originally derived the raw materials of manufacturing skill; and agricultural labor is the agent that supplies them to the workshop. It is the application of science to agricultural improvement, by which the labor of a part is made to supply the means of subsistence to the whole; and thus the manufacturer is fed, whilst fashioning the rude products of the agriculturist into the elements of comfort and luxury at home, or preparing them for the markets of distant lands. And so in regard to commerce. The more a nation produces, beyond its wants, the more it has to give in exchange for the products of other countries. The fewer of its population, that, by means of agricultural skill, are enabled to supply food for the whole, the more can be spared and profitably employed, in manufacturing its products into articles of merchandise for foreign markets. The medium of this interchange and traffic are the ships of commerce. And here again, the very means of their constuction and equipment, and the subsistence of those employed in their propulsion, are supplied by agricultural labor. History and experience have proven the truth of the application of this principle to countries, even where the precious metals were most abundant. Nature never, even in the most highly-favored regions, bestows her bounties so freely as to enable man to enjoy them, without some effort of labor. And so indispensible is the pursuit of agriculture to training man to habits of industry—so insignificant are the most successful labors of the rude gold-dust seeker, in comparison with the vast stores of agricultural wealth, with which the earth teems, that in those counties where the mountains are filled with gold, commerce frequently languishes and dies, and poverty and ignorance prevail, for the want of an equivalent to pay for the products of other climes. Look to South-America for example. Her mountains glitter with the precious metals; and yet, with the agricultural resources, according to the accounts of recent explorers, in the valleys of the Oronoco, the Amazon and the La-Plata, not surpassed by those of the Mississippi; her States are without commerce, without manufactures, torn to pieces by intestine factions. Look again to Russia, with her vastness of extent and power of numbers. Startling as at first sight, appear the Czar's wonderful annual resources, from the Ural mines, yet, he cannot go through one military campaign without resorting to the markets of Europe for a loan. And so trifling is the commerce of that vast empire, that a close blockade of her almost entire sea-coast, by England and France, at the present time, is scarcely felt in its effects upon the great commercial relations of the world. Why is this? It is because her agricultural resources constitute so insignificant a portion of the marketable wealth of the world. It is because there, labor is degrading, agriculture is identified with serfdom, the farmer has never yet waked up to the dignity of his calling. The history of the past has proven that, as agriculture has declined, man has retrograded towards his primeval state of barbarism. Look at Palestine—a small territory, which, in the days of her early Kings, was able to send 700,000 fighting men into the field, now scarcely able to supply the wants of the roving Arabs that encamp upon its plains. Destroy agricultural improvement—that improvement which grows two blades of grass where nature produced but one—which enables one man's labor to supply the food for two—and the sound of the loom, the hammer and the anvil will no longer keep music in the valley, or the blast of the forge be heard on the mountain side.

Commerce has done for the Atlantic, and is fast doing for the Pacific, what Xerxes with an army of three millions could not do for the Hellespont—bridged it for the transit of nations—for an exodus of races—Anglo-Saxon, Celt, and Sclave, far exceeding in magnitude that of the Israelites to the promised land. Yes, Commerce has at last made the curcuit of the globe; in its vocation of interchanging the products of the field and the workshop, among distant lands, it has converted all nations where productive labor is encouraged, into one great brotherhood; and is fast teaching mankind, that it is by pursuing the arts of peace, and cultivating relations of amity and kindness, that the wants of man both moral and physical can be best subserved. Let us suppose for a moment the earth should refuse, for one short year to reward the toil of the husbandman, and gaunt famine stalk through the land. The dependence of all other branches of industry on agriculture, would then be felt in its most awful import. The busy hum of industry, in mill and workshop, would give place to the quiet of desolation—nature would soon pave the streets of cities with grass, and ships and wharves rot in ruin together.

One of the most striking manifestations of the industrial enterprise of the age is in the struggle man is now engaged in, with the obstacles presented by nature—in opening channels of communication—in laying down the pathways of trade and commerce—in pioneering the way for the iron rail and steam-engine. The vast stores of the Incas of Peru dwindle into insignificance compared with the hundreds of millions that have been expended in these monuments of human industry in the United States, in England, in France; and their march is onward towards the steppers of Asia. In their construction man has achieved victories over the elements, of which Archimides never dreamt. It was the boast of Napoleon, that whilst Hannibal had scaled the Alps, he had turned then—but the engineer has done more than either of these great conquerors; he has tunnelled them, not for the march of desolating armies, but for the transit of the products of the pursuits of peace—for the conveyance of the traveller in comfo t and safety, beneath the roaring avalanche above his head. And what are railroads, but the veins and arteries, through which the products of agriculture, either in their crude state or as fashioned in the workshop, circulate; in seeking the marts of commerce? Whilst railroads are dependent upon the products of agriculture, yet the two are inseparably identified in interest. They act and react on each other. It is upon the productions of the field and the workshop, that the railroad must rely for the materials of freight, the very means of subsistence; but then again, the construction of the railroad, by the benefits conferred, in contiguity to market, cheapening the cost of transportation, increased convenience in procuring the comforts and luxuries of life, affords a stimulus to the land-owner to improve his land to its highest capability of production; and as the products of the land are increased, the railroad finds increased employment, and enhanced profits. This is no mere theory. Experience has every where proven it to be true. It is a mistake, then, to suppose—a mistake which the farmers of North Carolina indulged in for many years, to an almost fatal extent—that it is the speculator and the capitalist, who are principally interested in the construction of railroads, and the advancement of internal improvement. Until within a very few years, the farmers of this State supposed, and demagogues found it to their interest to foster the delusion, that the only *interest* the farmer had in works of internal improvement was the *interest* on the State debt caused by their construction. But the diffusion of intelligence, and the teachings of experience have proven, that productive labor, after supplying the producer's immediate wants, is valueless, without markets in which to sell; and that markets are valueless, without the means of reaching them.

Whilst the objects of our association mainly appertain to agricultural improvement and cultivation, as the basis of all industrial enterprise; yet it embraces within its scope the entire domain of productive labor, invention and skill. The development of all our resources—of the field, the orchard, and the garden—the arts, whether useful or ornamental—the forests, the mines, or the fisheries—the encouragement of every branch of human industry, calculated to enhance the wealth and character of the State, and to add to the means of human comfort and happiness—the development of the higest efforts of the human mind in econo izing, and giving still greater efficiency to labor—all these grand and noble aims come within the province of our organization. One of the great agents in solving the industrial problem of the age, is the application of steam to the mechanic arts, and to the removal of the barriers to the progress of commerce. The mighty revolution effected by the use of steam, for a time alarmed political economists with the fear, that such an augmentation of the powers of labor would leave millions unemployed, or, by rendering them unable to compete with that skill which employed the elements, instead of human hands, leave them to starve. But experience has proven the groundlessness of these apprehensions. Time has demonstrated that the greater the improvements in labor-saving machinery, the more the forces of nature are rendered subservient to human control; the more extended are the means of human comfort, and the cheaper do they become of acquisition. So vast is the great storehouse of nature's productions and powers; so surely does one great discovery in science or art pioneer the way for another, that the supply of one want creates the demand for another—the economizing of labor in one department of industry, opens still wider fields for its employment in others. The invention of the cotton-gin and the power-loom have felled millions of acres of forest, and covered mountain-sides with flocks of sheep; and thus given employment to thousands of hands, and investment to millions of capital, which Whitney and Jacquard never contemplated or dreamt of. The planing machine (which may well be mentioned as among the great improvements of the age,) is likely to give a value to our forests, and a demand for labor in developing their resources, which never entered into the imagination of Woodworth. The invention of the reaping machine may for a time interfere with the avocations of the few, who wield the scythe or the sickle; but it promises employment to thousands, in the millions of acres, which the facility of the harvest will appropriate to the cereal grains.

The wonderful inventions in economizing labor, which mark the present age—especially in the application of steam power—are making a slow but lasting impression on the political, as well as social and moral organization of Christendom. In our own free country, they find the proper theatre for their full development; here they find ample scope and verge for their operation; and here they are soonest destined to yield their ripest fruits. There is something in the very atmosphere of freedom that braces the human nerves for a conflict with the elements—and the consciousness of political equality stimulates genius to its grandest efforts. Emperors, and Kings, and Popes, Principalities and Powers, Thrones and Dominions are true to their hereditary and despotic instincts—true to the warning instruction of a sound philosophy, when they look with distrust, and misgiving upon the progress of science and the useful arts, which teach man the dignity of his nature—upon the efforts of genius, which ignores all social caste and political inequality—upon the victory of mind over the material world, which tells them, this is a conquest more difficult than the breaking of sceptres or the overthrow of thrones. There is something in the very sight calculated to warm up the fever of the blood, to whet the edge of the nerves, to awaken man to the dignity of his nature, and the high destiny of his mission, as he looks at the steam-engine, snorting over the land, or the steamer bellowing over the waves. It is progress personified; it suggests disregard for the old landmarks of opinion; it gives the impulse to *movement*. When Luther sounded the toscin of the Reformation in the streets of Whittenburg, its echoes waked the slumbers of ignorance and superstition throughout the Christian world; when the Bastile fell in 1789, it jarred the social fabric of Christendom; but the whistle of the steam engine speaks to priestcraft and despotism in a voice more full of warning than all the blood shed during the thirty years war, or all the victims sacrificed to the Demon of faction, during the French Revolution. As a free people, blessed with free institutions, whose "manifest destiny" I believe it is to subdue a continent, carry civilization, liberty, law, and the Protestant religion to the Pacific, to the isles of the sea, to the shores of Japan and China, across the plains of Asia, and thus perform the circuit of the globe; it is a part of our high mission to honor, encourage and promote the application of genius to, and the economizing of labor in, the useful arts, as a great agent in civilizing the world, in disseminating the blessings of freedom, and in propagating the doctrines of a pure Christain faith.

I have said that the means of intelligence were within our reach—intelligence to enable us to avoid the errors of the past, and to avail ourselves of the improvements of the present and the future. An agricultural journal, devoted to the elucidation of general principles, and their application to our peculiar position, is indispensible to every practical farmer. Such a paper we have in our State, ("The Farmer's Journal")—a journal gotten up and sustained in the outset, as I well know, with great labor and expense; and even now, not supported as it should be. This paper is a North Carolina paper, it originated in North Carolina enterprise, is devoted to North Carolina interests, and must rely on North Carolina pride for support. It would be a reproach to our State and our association, to allow it to fail. It is with due deference, then, that I would beg leave to appeal to the pride and public spirit of our association, and of our people here assembled, to sustain and support it. Even now, in its infancy, it compares favorably with the best Southern agricultural journals; but by increased patronage we shall strengthen and stimulate its conductors to make it a still more useful vehicle of information—a journal of which every North Carolina farmer shall feel proud.

When we look abroad, and take a survey of the industrial enterprise of the world; its influence upon the destiny of our race; and the prospects and promises held out by the future—we have cause, not only to be proud of our country, but to thank Heaven that we can lay claim to a title no less to be prized than was that of the Roman, in the palmiest days of his country's glory, that of AMERICAN CITIZEN. We have a country extending over 24 degrees of latitude, and 54 degrees of longitude—suited to the cultivation of almost every product known to agricultural wealth; with a commercial marine, second to that of Great Britain alone, and promising soon to exceed that; with manufactures in all the *useful* arts equal to those of any country, and making rapid progress in the *ornamental* also; with a literature, which, for a nation in its infancy, is unsurpassed, and which is extorting the reluctant tribute of admiration from the most rigid critics of Europe; with mountains and rivers, lakes and prairies, whose vastness and grandeur excite feelings of sublimity and poetic awe; with the language of Shakspeare, and Milton, and Bacon; with the law of Coke and Mansfield, and Blackstone; with the religion of Luther, and Cranmer, and Whitfield, and Wesley; with arms not only hallowed by the blood of revolutionary martyrs, but illustrated since, by the glories of a Perry and McDonough on the water, and of a Scott, a Jackson and a Taylor on the land—situated in the great high-way between Europe and Eastern Asia—the seat of those vast stores of commercial wealth, which for centuries it has been the object of commerce to reach by the shortest route—is it a dream of fancy to suppose, that in the designs of Providence we are the destined agent for civilizing the world?

To come nearer home, as North Carolinans, we have no cause to feel ashamed, but rather to feel proud of the position we occupy, in the great drama now being enacted on the theatre of Christian civilization. So far as the past is concerned, in patriotic sacrifice, in devotion to our free institutions, in conservative regard for law and order, in veneration for the Union of the States, and in the cultivation of the private virtues that adorn and dignify human nature—all is secure. Our past history may not have been so much emblazoned by the imposing and the grand; but in every thing that implies a heroic devotion to the useful, the true, and the good, there is no community on earth that can more safely defy the impression of history's pen. In all the resources of industrial enterprize and wealth, whether agricultural, mechanical, or commercial, I hazard nothing in saying, that there is no territory of similar extent in this broad Union, possessing superior advantages. Situated midway between the chilling frosts of the North and the scorching heat of the South, we are in a great measure free from the disadvantages of either; whilst our temperate climate enables us to avail ourselves of what is most profitable in both. For the great staple of Indian corn, every portion of our State is peculiarly adapted. For the staple of tobacco there is a tier of counties on our Northern border, which grow it as profitably, and of as fine quality, as any portion of the United States. Our midland and Southern counties produce cotton abundantly, and as a remunerative crop 1500 pounds per acre is a common yield, not only in Edgecombe, but in Hertford. Wheat has long been successfully grown in almost every portion of the State; and the improvements now going on in the renovation of our lands, promise to soon make our State one of the finest wheat-growing regions of the Union. Rice is a great staple in some of our Southeastern counties—and there are thousands of acres of our Eastern swamps, now awaiting the hand of industry to convert them from stagnant wastes into waving rice fields. Rye and oats, and peas and beans find in North Carolina a soil and climate particularly adapted to their growth. There is not a finer country in the same latitude for the production of hay, and consequently for the rearing of fine stock, than the vast Piedmont region, extending from Raleigh west to the Blue Ridge. The census returns show that flax is produced in North Carolina, to an extent I had not supposed—whilst our fertile mountain slopes, under a temperate sky, offer to the sheep raiser and wool-producer advantages no where exceeded in the world. The pea-nut crop, trivial as it may appear to some, is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars; showing that the barren wastes of sand in our Southeastern counties, contain vast resources of wealth, awaiting only the hand of labor for their development. The resources of our forests are almost incalculable; and they are peculiar to North Carolina. The naval stores, and ship timber, and sawed lumber of our pine forests, the staves of our oak forests, and the shingles of our cypress, and juniper swamps, give employment to tens of thousands of laborers; and their fertile soil is only awaiting the hand of the farmer to be converted into luxuriant fields, as soon as the huge forest growth is removed. Our mineral resources far exceed those of any other State of the Union, except California. Our gold mines are not worked by roving adventurers in search of alluvial dust, but by invested capital, paying good wages to the laborer, and realizing good dividends to the capitalist.

Our coal mines have passed through the ordeal of scientific scrutiny—their wealth is incalculable, and they only await the completion of those improvements necessary for their transit to market, to pour their rich treasures into the great store-house of North Carolina wealth. Our copper mines equal in richness those of Wisconsin, and it is no uncommon sight in the streets of Raleigh, to see the miners of Cornwall wending their way to their caverns. The bowels of our mountains teem with the finest iron ore in the world—endless in quantity, tough and malleable as that of Sweden, in quality. Our manufacturing facilities are not exceeded by those of any country on earth. All our rivers and their tributaries have the finest water power that ever tumbled over cascade, or leapt down mountain-side; and that too in regions blessed with health and fine air with the richest ore at hand, and a fertile soil contiguous to supply the wants, and furnish the means of subsistence, to a manufacturing population.

An examination of the last census statistics, in reference to agricultural products, will exhibit results, astonishing to our own people, in regard to our resources and productive industry. I have taken the trouble to prepare the following comparative table of the agricultural products of North Carolina, and those of Virginia and South Carolina, the two States contiguous, on our Northern and Southern border—whose witlings and up-starts have been in the habit of jeering us with our poverty and ignorance, ever since the days of the revolution:

	VIRGINIA.	NO. CAR.	SO. CAR.
Aggregate Population,	1,421,661	869,089	668,507
Cotton, bales,	3,947	73,845	300,901
Tobacco, lbs.,	56,803,227	11,984,786	74,285
Flax, lbs.,	1,000,450	593,796	333
Wool, lbs.,	2,860,765	970,738	487,233
Rice, lbs.,	17,154	5,465,868	159,930,613
Butter, lbs.,	11,089,359	4,146,290	2,981,850
Hay, tons,	369,098	145,652	20,925
Wheat, bushels,	11,212,616	2,130,102	1,066,277
Oats, bushels,	10,179,144	4,052,078	2,322,155
India Corn, bushels,	35,254,319	27,941,051	16,271,454
Peas and beans, bushels,	521,579	1,584,252	1,026,900
Home-made Manufact'r's, $	2,156,312	2,086,522	902,525
Number of Churches,	2,383	1,795	1,182
Church Accomodations,	856,435	572,924	460,450
Children at School,	109,785	100,108	40,373

I find the aggregate population of the three States to be as follows:

Virginia, - - - 1,421,661
North Carolina, - - 869,089
South Carolina, - - 668,507

thus showing that the population of Virginia is nearly double, and that of South Carolina about three-fourths that of North Carolina. In the great staple of cotton, 'tis true South Carolina far exceeds us, her producton being 300,000 bales; but not as much as we do Virginia—our product being 73,000 bales, and Virginia 3,000. In tobacco, Virginia greatly exceeds us, her product being 56,000,000 pounds; but not as far as we exceed South Carolina—our product being 11,000,000, and South Carolina 74,000 pounds. In wheat again Virginia is ahead of us, her product being 11,000,000 bushels—but we are far in advance of South Carolina in proportion to population, our product being 2,000,000 and South Carolina 1,000,000 bushels. In Rice South Carolina excells us greatly—she producing 159,000,000 pounds, and North Carolina producing 5,000,000 pounds. Virginia produces scarcely any. In butter and hay, and oats, Virginia exceeds us but little, whilst we far surpass South Carolina. In Flax and Wool our comparative product is about equal to Virginia, and far in advance of South Carolina. In Indian Corn, peas and beans, we greatly excel Virginia, and immeasurably surpass South Carolina. But taking all these agricultural products together, in all these States, and we find that whilst in proportion to population we are nearly equal to Virginia, we are far ahead of South Carolina. And taking the aggregate products of the three, our comparative portion is in advance of either of them. This is no mere gasconade—figures prove it to be true.

And then let it be recollected, that in taking the census, no account was taken of our naval stores, our lumber and ship timber, our staves and shingles, and mines and fisheries, all of which constitute a portion of the production, wealth and resources of the State, and which peculiarly belong to North Carolina. Add these, and the annual product of the industrial wealth of North Carolina far exceeds that of either Virginia or South Carolina; with all the tobacco and wheat, the great staples of the former, and the cotton and rice, the great staples of the latter.

But I have not done yet. The same census returns show, that while the annual value of the home made manufactures in North Carolina amount to $2,086,522—those of Virginia are $2,156,312, and those of South Carolina $902,525—showing that North Carolina in proportion to population, is far ahead of either. The census tables exhibit an equally flattering picture in regard to our provision for the intellectual and moral culture of our people. Whilst in North Carolina we have 1,795 churches, with church accommodations for 572,924 people; in Virginia, with nearly twice our population, they have but 2,383 churches with accommodations for but 856,435, and in South Carolina, 1,182 churches and accommodations for 460,550. Then in regard to education; in North Carolina there are 100,008 children at school, in Virginia there are 109,775, and in South Carolina 40,373. It thus appears that in respect to the provisions for both intellectual and religious instruction, North Carolina is far ahead of each of these States.

And yet notwithstanding all this, look at the report from the Treasury Department, on "Commerce and Navigation," for 1850, the very year the census was taken, and you find that in the exports to foreign countries, Virginia is set down at,

Virginia, - - $ 3,087,444
North Carolina, - - 426,748
South Carolina, - 15,316,578

This is the only criterion by which those unacquainted with the resources, judge of the comparative wealth of the three States. But let it be recollected, that all the North Carolina tobacco exported, seeks an outlet through Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg, and thus passes as Virginia produce. The same is the case with a large portion of our flour, wheat and Indian corn. Our 73,000 bales of Cotton, [and at this time it is more than double that amount,] seek a market through Petersburg and Norfolk on the North, and Cheraw, Camden and Columbia on the South, and thus goes to swell the amount of South Carolina exports. Besides, a large portion of the cotton exported from South Carolina is raised in Georgia. This report on Commerce and Navigation relates only to *foreign* exports, and has no reference to our coast-wise trade. This beggarly account of the foreign exports of North Carolina is to be accounted for from the fact, that owing to our peculiar geographical position, and the want of good harbors on our coast, our products find an outlet through the ports of other States, or are shipped coastwise in small craft, that can pass over our shallow bars. As a proof of this, the same document exhibits the comparative tonnage of the three States, as follows—

Virginia, - - 68,793 Tons.
North Carolina, - 43,780 "
South Carolina, - 35,187 "

showing that in proportion to population, North Carolina exceeds Virginia greatly, and is nearly equal to South Carolina.

It is thus apparent, that these two States have grown rich, and acquired character, upon our bounty; we have helped to build up their towns, and to sustain their works of improvement in draining us of our resources; whilst they have derided us for our poverty, and reproached us for the docility with which we have submitted to our wrongs. But, thank Heaven, a brighter day is dawning upon us! We have only to know our strength, to make us stand up for our rights; to appreciate our worth, in order to develope our resources, and to respect ourselves. All we need is a more perfect bond of union, a more thororough concentration of our energies. A perfection of our system of improvements will tend to bind us together, by the ties of interest and affection. By fostering our trade and commerce, within our borders we shall build up cities and thriving towns, as nurseries of industry, enterprize, intellect, and ambition. By improving the soil and adding to the comforts and beauties of our homesteads, we shall teach our children to love the homes of their birth, and to venerate their father-land. By educating them at home, we shall teach them to reverence the institutions of the State, to guard her honor, to elevate her character, and protect her rights.

I hope I indulge in no idle dream, when I think I foresee, that this association, of which it is my pride and boast to have been one of the original founders, is destined to be the means of disseminating intelligence, stimulating enterprise, encouraging ambition, diffusing the blessings of comfort, happiness and prosperity, and in elevating the character and glory of our beloved State—the fruits of which shall be reaped by others, after we shall be no more. We may not live to enjoy the full fruition of our labors; although our names may never be emblazoned on the historic page, or our deeds be commemorated on "storied urn, or animated bust," yet we shall have laid the foundation for a great social, moral, and industrial edifice, for which our children and our children's children will heap blessings on our memories till they shall have laid the cap-stone of the superstructure.

On an occasion like this, it should not be forgotten, that it is to the beneficence of a kind Providence we are indebted for every blessing we enjoy. To His goodness we owe the plentiful harvest that has, during the present year, crowned the labors of the husbandman; and the pleasant intercourse and joyous harmony that mark our present reunion. Whether prosperity or adversity befal us, we should reflect, that it is to His bounty we are indebted for "every good and perfect gift." Whether success crown our efforts or disappointment mar our hopes, we should ever be ready to say in the sublime language of Habakuk, "although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls:—Yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

THE BANK EXCITEMENT AT CINCINNATI. The "run" on several of the banking institutions of Cincinnati having pretty much subsided on Friday morning, every thing became quiet until the afternoon, when a fresh excitement broke forth, which the Gazette of Saturday thus report under the head of a "run up street:"

"Yesterday afternoon P. B. Manchester, the banker, who failed a day or two since, was met by a party of persons on 3d street and asked to pay them their cloims. One gentleman Clark, who deposited $400 in the People's Bank on Monday last, asked him to pay him his amount. Mr. M. promised to pay it, but gave no satisfaction as to the time when this and the other claims should be paid. The crowd then commenced huzzaing and crying out kill him,' 'kill him,' 'he is a swindler,' 'take him,' and similar expressions. Manchester started up Main street on a swift run, and was pursued to the corner of 4th, where he dodged into Wentworth's house and gave his pursuers the slip. Had they caught him, there is no telling what would have happened.

John S. Dye's Counterfeit Detector, was also assaulted in his office, but made his escape. Dye is charged with aiding in creating the panic.

VALUABLE HEN. Rev. Mr. Pitcher, of Adrian, Michigan, has a Shanghai hen that has laid an egg regularly for one hundred and twenty-one consecutive days. On the one hundred and twenty-second she laid two eggs,

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A MINIATURE PEACH TREE. The object that attracted the most attention at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Boston, was a miniature peach tree, about two feet in height growing in a pot, and laden with the delicious fruit.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—HOW IT LOOKS AND WHAT IS DONE THERE. The Sub Treasury in this city, (says the New York Times) is place into the secret corners of which but few people pry. It is not less noteworthy because the public are excluded. We have gathered a few facts touching its history, which may be interesting:

The Sub-Treasury in this city went into operation Oct. 16, 1846, during the Presidency of James K. Polk. Since it has been established, a period of nearly 8 years, it has done a business of over $500,000,000 in the way of receipts and disbursements; this would make a yearly average of $62,500,000. Latterly, from various causes, the operations of the office have been largely increased, and the yearly receipts and expenditures now amount to nearly $100,000,000. Shortly after the in-coming of the present Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the Disbursing Agents of Government to transact their business through the Sub-Treasury Offices throughout the country, and not in the Banks as formerly. This action had the effect of causing the Government Agents to open accounts with the Assistant Treasurer's Office here. These transactions now amount to $500,000 per month; and the business is rapidly increasing.

Much of the work formerly done at Washington, such as the payment of members of Congress, payment of pensions, &c., is now performed by the New York Sub-Treasury, and its operations will be still further enlarged by the opening of the Assay Office, the business of which, it is estimated, will amount to $2,500,000 per month, or $30,000,00 per annum, additional.

The amount of labor performed in the Sub-Treasury is very great. An average of two hundred notes, draft, &c., is paid out daily; never less than eighty, and sometimes as many as *five hundred*; and as these drafts from all parts of the Union, covered with endorsements in different handwritings, all of which require the most careful scrutiny before payment, it will be seen that the gentleman who performs that duty has his hands full, besides resting under a weighty responsibility. The drafts are for any amount, from $5 upwards. The largest amount ever paid out on one order was $7,000,000. This was to Count Almonte, the Mexican Minister, July 14 of this year.

One would suppose that, in an office transacting so large a business, some mistakes would occur,—that fraudulent or unauthorixed drafts would sometimes be honored, and spurious coin be taken out of the millions that pass though the hands of its officers. Such things are of daily occurrence in our oldest Banks, yet no error of any account has so far come to light in the Sub-Treasury. This gratifying result is, no doubt, in a great measure due to one of the regulations of the office, which requires that the record of every transaction involving the receipt or disbursement of money, shall be kept different clerks. Any error is thus immediately discovered in the disagreement of accounts. The officers are compelled to exercise great caution, from the fact that Congress has failed to supply any fund to meet dificiencies that may arise from the payment of unauthorizerd dafts, or from mistakes in the counting of money. All accounts must be made good even though the officers themselves have to suppiy the deficiency out of their own salary.

The present Assistant Treasurer is Mr. John J. Cisco. His salary has heretofore been $5,000 a year, but Congress provided in the bill establishing the Assay Office, that he should be its Treasurer, and and his salary be increased to $6,000 per annum. Mr. Cisco gives bounds to the Goverment in the amount of $400,000; a sum certainly not too large, as he has constantly in his charge from five to seven millions of dollars of Government funds.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT ELLSWORTH. Much indignation is expressed by all the Maine newspapers at the condust of the people who on Saturday night last, in Ellsworth, attacked the Rev. John Bapst, a Catholic priest, and committed various disgraceful indignities upon his person. Bangor Mercury learns the following details of the affair from the lips of Mr. Bapst himself:

Mr. Bapst was stopping at the house of Mr. Kent, a short distance out of the village, and between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night a mob of about one hundred men approached the house and broke in. Mr. Bapst fled into the cellar, where he was found by the ruffians and dragged forth into pelting storm. He was then robbed of his watch and wallet. When this was being done he cried out that they were robbing him. Several replied, no we will not rob you. We are Americans and not robbers."

The ruffians then stripped him, tearing his great coat into a thousand pieces, and having completely denuded him, tar and feathers were soon brought and applied to his person all over. He was then mounted on a rail and carried to a ship yard about a half mile distant, where he was left, and thence made his way back to Mr. Kent's having been exposed maked to the storm about two hours.

While the tarring and feathering was going on, he was mocked and reviled with horrid blasphemies and indecencies. He was asked why he came to this country? To preach the Catholic doctrine he replied. We are Protestants, the ruffians said, and will teach you better than that. One mocking him said scornfully: "They persecuted Jesus of old." Another reviling, asked, "Will the Virgin Mary save you?" These blasphemes remind one of the mockings on Calvary. Some asked him how many wives he had, how many children, &c. These are the most decent of the insults, and are all that admit of publication.

Some of the mob were urgent for greater violence and proposed hanging him, but the leader continually dissuaded them from violence, calling repeatedly to the "boys" not to hurt him. This leader used decent language and appeared to feel a responsibility to carry the business through with honor to his "boys," who were undoubtedly members of Ned Buntline's "Guard of Liberty" in that town, which are said to be very numerous there, as one might readily suppose in such a place.

Notwithstanding the indignities suffered by Mr. Bapst, he was able to appear in the desk on Sunday, and preach to the Catholic congregation. He was, however, on Sunday evening further threatened with death if he did not leave town. The Irish population, incensed and exasperated, assembled together, armed themselves with hatchets, pitchforks and such weapons as they could command, took Mr. Baspt into their custody, and were determined to protect him to the death. Upon this, Mr. Jarvis, one of the most worthy citizens of the town, obtained permission of Mr. Bapst's friends to take him into his own house, guaranteeing him protection "if it cost him his life."

The immediate cause of the outrage upon Mr. Bapst consisted in the fact that he had been connected with a controversy respecting the right of the authorities to enforce the reading of a book in school on the part of scholars whose parents objected to it. Being overruled by the authorities, he had brought the matter before the regularly constituted tribunals, where it is now awaiting decision. The outrage will inflict a deep stain upon the town of Ellsworth, and must be deplored by every good citizen.

Boston Journal.

INTERESTING TO MOTHERS. Barnum gives notice that the baby show, which was to come off at his museum in November, "has been postponed until early in June next, in conformity with the wishes of many ladies who do not like to expose their infants to the weather at this season of the year." That will be just nine months hence. *N. Y. Post.*

ULLMAN. The Albany Knickerbocker says: "Mr. Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, leaves New York next Monday to visit the different councils in the State, for the purpose of proving his progenitors' birth-place. He meets the Order in this city on Monday evening."

THE CHARGE TO NICARAGUA. Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the newly appointed United States Charge to Nicaragua, expects to leave Washiugton on Thursday next for Norfolk, Va., where he and Mr. Fabens will take passage on the Princeton for San Juan. The stermer will sail immediately after he reaches her.

GOV. REEDER IN KANSAS. Gov. Reeder, the first Governor of Territory, landed at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, which will be his home for the present. He was greeted on his arrival at the Fort with the national salute, and a public reception was given him.

PRICES ADVANCED. The proprietors of the Chicago newspapers held a meeting last week, and advanced their advertising rates 20 per cent. Their rates are now one dollar per square for the first insertion.

KNOW NOTHINGISM AND ABOLITIONISM IDENTICAL IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Boston Courier (Whig) makes the following comments upon the rcent Know-Nothing nominations. For our own part, we can see but little difference between Massachusetts Whiggery and Abolitionism.

"A glance at their nominations, so far as they are reported to have been made, will show at once to any one who has a mind to direct his eyes towards them, that *abolitionism*, and abolitionism alone, has had the control of all the nominating power of their sham native-American organization, and, also, that the abolitionists whom it is attempted to foist into public consequence under the protecting aegis of know-nothingism, are as contemptible in talent and in political standing, as they are dishonest with regard to the platform which they have so eagerly pressed forwed to occupy. * * * *

"Every one of the candidates who has been known before as a politician, has been known as an anti-slavery man; and it may be safe to say of the whole body of the nominees of the new party, that they are rancorous, ultra, and unmitigated abolitionists. If any one of them has at any time within half a dozen years been connected, politically, with any other party than an anti-slavery party, we should like to know it. The free-soil party has sent out to the voters of Massachusetts its own candidates for Congress, in the guise of "know-nothings," and with only the frail covering in which new converts to any faith are apt to clothe themselves to conceal their former character from the world. We never had any particular favor for the politicians of this uneasy and fanatical sect, and respect for its members will not be augmented by the fact that they are now endeavoring to plam off upon the people their second-hand dilapidated politicians as members of a new and fresh party."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1854.

A.
Adams, Quinton
Adams, W. L.
Anthony, Miss Pattie
Albert, Robert
B.
Bell, Mrs. Eliza
Bell, Miss Ann
Bishop, George W. 2
Betts, Andrew
Blake, Wm.
Blake, Miss Ann or Eliz.
Bethea, Miss Mary A.
Bethea, L. B. 3
Baker, S. J.
Bevers, J.
Bullard, Stephen 4
Brogdon, Jas. 2
Bradley, Jno. C.
Barbee, Ply
Brown, M. A.
Bynum, Jno. Grey
Bryant & Boyce, 3
Beckwith, Jno. B.
Blake, Miss Mary D.
Beasley, Wm.
Buffalo, Henry
Betts, Calvin
Buffalo, Claudius
Betts, A. N.
Bermigham, George
Blake, Wm. R.
Brogdon & House,
Blake, Joseph
Boone, James
Bain, Theophilus
Browning Sam. R.
Belvin, G. H.
C.
Clifton, Miss Sarah 3
Cooper, Matthew 2
Cope, John
Chadwick, James
Coleman, Chas. J.
Carter, Mrs. Lucinda
Carter, Miss H. M.
Crocket, George W.
Cross, Thomas
Cordell, Campbell
Cooper, Miss Sarah
Campbell, Daniel
Cameron, Joel
Crocker, William
D.
Dickson, Miss A. M. 2
Denton, N. V. 4
Dance, Alexander A.
Dickson, Miss Anna
Day, Miss Mary
Denton, James
Davis, Polly
Dance, Miss Louisa
Day, Wm.
Daughtry, Miss Mary
Davis, John
E.
Ellis, Miss Elizabeth
Earpe, Miss Elizabeth
F.
Fleming, Reuben
Fisher, Miss Nannie
Fuller, Walter
Fan, Miss
G.
Goldsmith, H. M.
Gedulty, Geo. H.
Gould, J. L.
Gay, Miss Rebecca
Gowines, Ritter
Gingles, Sam'l
Gully, Wm. H.
Games, Rom S.
H.
Heath, Geo. W.
Holloway, Wm.
High, Wm. M.
Haywood, Jno. Servant
Hamilton, Easter 2
Hall, Miss Emma
Hauteter, J. S.
Harrison, Nancy
Hill, Eliza. 2
Hinton, Miss Angerona 2
Hill, Miss Maria 2
Hutchings & Statly,
Hill, A. G.
Harp, Mrs. Maria
Hilliard, J. J. B.
Hatch, J. F.
Harp, N. S.
Hinton, Girard
Hill, Miss R.
Hester, Miss Caroline
High, Miss R. S.
Haywood Rufus H.
Hipiner, Sarah J.
J.
Jones, Auston
Johnson, Eldridge
Jenkins, James
Jordon, Jas. L.
Jump, Thomas L.
Jolly, Miss Martha
Jordon, Miss Victoria
Johnson, Barney
Jordon, Mrs. E. M.
Jones, H. C.
Johnson & Lassiter, 2
K.
Kennedy, Nancy
King, William
L.
Lewis, Miss Fannie L.
Land Office, Register of
Little, Geo. W.
Littlejohn, Miss Sallie
Ligon, Henry C.
Lassiter, Elizabeth
Lassiter, J. B.
Laws, Wm.
Leach, A. J.
Lilley, Mrs. Margaret
Ligon, E. S.
M.
Moore, Miss Quincy
Matthews, A. W. & J. A.
Miller, Mrs. S. J. R.
Matthews, J. A.
Mullins, Wm. H.
Matthews, A. W.
Mitchell, Miss Sallie A.
McDade, John
McCullers, Miss Mary
Marcum, Jas. C
McDaniel, Miss Sophia
Michell, Mrs. C.
Mixson, A. M. W.
McDaniel, Miss Louisa
Mills, Louisa
McRae, Mrs. Julia
Morriss, Robt. J.
N.
Nance, Cephus
Nine, Alcey
Nott, Sam'l G.
Norwood, H. L.
Newby, Samuel
Nelson, Alexander
Newby, W. H.
O.
Owen, James W.
Owen, Prof. W. H.
Owen, John
P.
Pullin, Jno. H.
Perry, Josiah H.
Powell, Miss G.
Powell, Miss Susan
Peoples, L. B.
Pleasants, N. A. 2
Pond, Thomas
Person, Jos. M. 2
Pool, Henderson
Parker, James
R.
Rolls, L. S.
Rhodes, James
Russell, Miss Mary
Russell P. H.
Redman, Miss Louisa
Rowland, Willis
Read, Wm.
Rogers, Miss Sallie
Rogers, Wm.
Read, Miss
Reece, Miss Esther
Ridout Frederick
S.
Smith, E. D. 2
Snelling, Wm. M.
Spoffurd, L. A.
Sauls, Willie
Salmonsor, Wm.
Sec'cy, of Know Nothing
Smith, Adolphus E.
Scott, Miss Mabry Ann
Sorrel, Caroline
Sorrel, Jacob
T.
Turner, Jas.
Taylor, John
Tussey, Miss Mary F.
Thompson, N. C.
Terrill, Jas. J.
Temples, Miss Sarah
Taylor, Miss Roberta
Taylor, Sam'l
Turner, H. B.
Taylor, Stuart
Tucker, Nancy Ann
U.
Utley, Moses
Underdue, James
V.
Van Deuston, R. D
Y.
Yeargun, Thomas
Yeargin, Miss Martha
Young, Isaac
W.
Watson, Billy
Wiley, Wm. M.
Weathers, Miss Lurinda
Waitte, Mrs. Grizzy A. 2
Wiggins, Thomas 1.
Woodley, Miss H. 2
Warren, Miss Margaret S.
Williams, Miss Salie H. 3
Winters, Caswell
Woodard, Wm. A.
Williamson, Thos. M.
Weddell, Miss Maria
Wheeler, Miss Phele
Waller, Miss Salie
Wilder, James
Williams, Miss Virginia
Woods, Miss Nancy
Whitehead, Henry
Williams, J.
Williams, Miss Bety
Williams, Simon M
Watson, G. W.
Winston, W. D.
Williams, Willis 2
Woodard, A. J.

Persons calling for any of the above letters wil please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P M.

Raleigh, October 1, 1854. 1043—4tw.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS TRACT OF LAND, lying in Edgecombe county, on the west side of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Depot, containing seven hundred and sixty-six acres, with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation; the low land that is not drained, can be, as conveniently as that which has been, and it contains a plenty of good mud convenient for composting. The said land has a Dwelling House, out houses, gin house and screw and a house for an Overseer, with two first rate wells of water. The tract of land is as level as any tract in the neighborhood, and both houses on high elevated seats and considered healthy, and I can venture to say is as healthy as any in the county.

SAMUEL MARSHBORN.

August 28, 1854. 1073—10tw&pd.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1854.

THE CRISIS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, whose course as a Southern Whig journal on the slavery question, we have had cause to admire, contains the following reflections on the subject:

"The communication over the signature of "Brum," in another column, is upon a subject of so much interest that we cannot refuse it an admission. The writer, moreover, makes a special appeal to us for our opinion in the matter, and as we have no concealment, we will cheerfully but briefly respond. We think that a Constitutional Union party, composed of the true and loyal friends of the Republic, South and North, could it be organized in the proper spirit and upon sound and honest principles would, under existing circumstances, be vastly efficacious in arresting the career of the pie-bald associations which, under the new name of FUSIONISTS, are blending themselves together for the purpose of harrassing and destroying the country. Abolitionists, Free Soilers, Free Democrats, anti-Nebraskaites, Maine Lawites, and a dozen other fanatical and unprincipled sects, are coalescing for a grand crusade against the South. Northern Whigs and Northern Democrats have proved alike perfidious and inimical to our Constitutional rights and to the cause of popular sovereignty. That there is a Spartan band of patriots left in each of the two old parties at the North we admit, but they are so heavily outnumbered by the common adversary that they stand little chance of maintaining their ground unless they can be assisted by the united South. We are for *this* Union if it can be effected upon the broad platform of *country*, as distinguished from party. We would save the world's last hope of freedom from the blight and desolation which the Powers of Darkness, led on by the incarnate Lucifers of the North, are striving to inflict. In the changed aspect and condition of things, as palpably visible in the result of the late elections, there are incentives enough to stir up the faithful and the honest of the Whig and the Democratic parties to range themselves together in solid column for the defence of our institutions. We could consume much more space in the exposition of our views on this head, but as we expect to have frequent occasions to discuss the proposition of our correspondent we must content ourself with speaking thus for only to-day. We pass it in the mean time to the consideration of the Southern Democratic press, for it is a matter in which *it* has as deep an interest as as we have. What *it* has to say in response we should like to know."

We concur with the Intelligencer in the opinion that the abolition cause is gaining strength, and as to the importance of a firm front on the part of all true men North and South, in the hope of checking the evil and of thereby maintaining the rights of the slaveholding States and preserving the Union; but we differ with that paper in the inference it would leave that the Northern Democrats are as unsound and unreliable on this question as the Northern Whigs. Northern Democrats, it is well known, in many of their primary meetings and Conventions in 1851, expressly approved the fugitive-slave law, for which twenty-seven of their representatives in the lower branch of Congress voted; and they are still standing by that law, as well as by the Nebraska principle, for which forty-four of their representatives voted. Some of the Northern Democrats, it is true, under the great pressure occasioned by the "fusion" to which the Intelligencer refers, have given way; but, as a general rule, in their primary meetings and Conventions held of late, they have spoken out boldly and fearlessly for the equality of the States and for the rights of their slaveholding brethren. Why is it that the Democratic party, so triumphant in Northern and Northwestern States in 1852, is now defeated? Is it not mainly owing to the fact that the administration is in favor of the Nebraska principle?—and to the fact that Democratic candidates for Congress staked themselves for it? Some of the advocates of this principle, it is true, have been elected; but, as a general thing, they have gone down before the storm of "fusion"—a "fusion" the result of abolitionism, anti-Nebraskaism, Maine-lawism, Know Nothingism, and of disappointed office-seekers.

The Intelligencer proposes a union between Southern men and Northern Whigs, as well as Northern Democrats. It is to be regretted that the Whig party has pursued such a course as to dissolve and destroy itself as a national party. We do not see how Southern Whigs can longer co-operate with their Northern brethren. Can the Intelligencer point to a single Whig of prominence in the free States, or to a single press in that region, which is true to the Constitutional rights of the South? Can it show one who was not opposed to the Nebraska bill? Or who did not acquiesce reluctantly in the passage of the fugitive-slave law? Or who is not in favor of circumscribing slavery? What does that paper think of the following letter, from Jacob Collamer, once considered a conservative Whig, and who occupied a high place under the late Whig administration? Mr. Collamer has just been elected a Senator from Vermont:

"OCTOBER 7, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully put on paper my brief, but unqualified and explicit answer to your inquiries of me.

I am utterly opposed to the Nebraska repeal of the Missouri compromise. I regard the repeal a faithless breach of plighted public faith, and that it absolves the free States from an obligation to any of the compromises ever made on the subject of slavery since the adoption of the Constitution.

I was ever opposed to any compromise by which free territory should be opened to slavery, and I always so voted and insisted; particularly in a speech in the House of Representatives in July, 1848. (It may be found in the *Congressional Globe.*) I retained and expressed the same views in cabinet in 1849 and 1850.

I regard the fugitive-slave law (part of that compromise) as inconsistent with the rights and safety of our free people, and its course of summary proceeding a violation of the usual and proper course of judicial proceeding, and that unless essentially modified by allowing jury trial in the place of arrest, it should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

Respectfully yours,

J. COLLAMER.

CHARLES LYMAN, Esq."

The truth is, the only hope for the rights of the States and the perpetuation of the Union is in a union between Southern Democrats and Whigs and those Northern Democrats who are sound on the question of slavery. Does not the Intelligencer perceive this to be so? How is it possible for the Whigs to act together hereafter as a national party? The Democrats still maintain their national organization; they will go again into Convention together, and Southern Democrats, if they can properly and honorably do so, will continue to act with their Northern brethren. If, however, they should find that, in 1856, the Northern Democrats are as unreliable and as hostile on this question as Northern Whigs, they will cease to co-operate with them. "Then cometh the end." It will require no prophet's hand, in such an event, to fill up the picture to be revealed, or to add blackness to the darkness which must settle down upon the hopes of man.

WISE AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a long, eloquent and able letter against the secret order of the Know-Nothings. It appears in the Enquirer of Wednesday. It is worthy of the pen of Wise, and will tell against the order.

☞ We copy the following from the Wilmington Herald of the 14th instant:

"DIRECTORS IN THE W. & R. R. ROAD. Talk on change is to the effect, that Messrs. L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. K. Lane, and Wm. A. Wright, Esqs., have been appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. The two former gentlemen, with Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., held the position last year under a similar appointment. Mr. Wright is at present a Director on behalf of the individual Stockholders. Why Mr. Bettencourt, an orthodox Loco, one of the High Priests, should be removed by the Internal Improvement Board, of the same kith; and Mr. Wright, a Republican Whig, be placed in his stead, is the topic of conversation now at the street corners. Our Loco friends do not understand it—it is so utterly at variance with their precepts and practices, that they are lost in astonishment. One thinks that this remarkable act of magnanimity has some reference to the Senatorial election; in which Gov. Reid is presumed to take an interest. Another, that Mr. Wright was appointed with the expectation that he would not accept, inasmuch as his election by the stockholders was certain, and it was thought that some credit would attach to the Internal Improvement Board for this exercise of political generosity; while others maintain (and with some show of reason) that our Governor has joined the "Know Nothings," inasmuch as he has decapitated a former foreigner, and placed a true, American citizen in his stead."

And the following is from the Wilmington Journal of the 16th:

"Our cotemporary of the Herald, properly designated by the Raleigh Metropolitan as the "Know Nothing organ in Wilmington," lets out a little of its spite upon one of the oldest citizens of the place—Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq.,—whom it denominates, in its issue of Saturday last, with a rare felicity of expression, "a former foreigner." This is in connection with the appointment af State Directors in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, in which Mr. Bettencourt is left out and Mr. Wright substituted. If the Governor expected his liberality to be appreciated or his motives favorably judged by the Herald and kindred organs, he made a very decided mistake. As for the Senatorship, if Governor Reid is an aspirant, we cannot think that he could have anything to gain by courting the opposing party, while it may be that he has something to lose."

The appointment of Directors referred to was made by the Board of Internal Improvements, and not by the Governor, though he is President and member of the Board. While Gov. Reid regards Mr. Wright as a worthy gentleman and his appointment a good one, and though he acquiesced cheerfully in it, yet we have reason to know that the appointment was made on the motion of another member of the Board, and was *not* the result of any hostility on his part, or on the part of any member, to Mr. Bettencourt; nor did it, we feel confident, occur either to him or to the Board that the course pursued would be construed as unkind or disrespectful towards Mr. B. It is true, two Directors might have been selected from Wilmington, and in that event both Mr. Bettencourt and Mr. Wright could have been appointed; but this was not deemed entirely just to other localities interested in the Road. As it was—as, under the charter of the Company, the Stockholders and not the Directors elect the President, and as party can have but little to do with the operations of the Company, it was considered that the appointment of one Whig on the Directory would not be objectionable.

We are not surprised at the Herald's article—that was to have been expected; but the Journal, a Democratic paper, has thought proper to insinuate that Gov. Reid is an aspirant for the Senate, and that he was influenced by the idea of political loss and gain in his course in this matter. In other words, his motives have been impeached. Now, it is well known that our position in regard to the Senatorships is one of strict neutrality. We have published nothing on the subject, and taken no part whatever in the discussions relative thereto which have been going on. We do not intend to depart now from this position; and we should have been silent if the Journal had contented itself with a mere declaration of its opposition to Gov. Reid's election as Senator. But that paper has coupled the Senatorship with a reflection upon his course as a public functionary, and has imputed to him motives in the discharge of his official duties, which we know to be as unfounded as they are unworthy; and we are not to be deterred, by any real or supposed connection in the public mind between Gov. Reid and the high place referred to, from defending him, as we would defend any other Democrat, similarly situated, from what we conceive to be unjust and ungenerous imputations. Gov. Reid is neither a "Know-Nothing," nor is he capable of "courting" any party or organization in the hope of political preferment. What proof has the Journal that he is an aspirant for the Senate? We know him well enough to say, that he has performed his duties as Governor with an eye single to his country's good, and without reference to place or reward hereafter; and that, so far from "courting the opposing party," he is the advocate now, as he has always been heretofore, of organization and concentration of strength in his own party, and could not be induced to accept the Senatorship even unless tendered him freely and voluntarily by his political friends.

We do not deem it advisable or necessary now to pursue further this strain of remark; but we may remind the Journal that Gov. Reid's administration has never received entire justice at its hands. That paper may have a right, even as a Democratic journal, to maintain silence when a Democratic Governor is unjustly assailed by the Whig press, or it may refuse, if it chooses to do so now and then, to give such a statement of facts as may be necessary to the vindication of the functionary referred to; but when it becomes itself an assailant, though by indirection, and indulges in insinuations not sustained by facts, nor by any just or fair construction of the conduct of such functionary, it must not expect to avoid such reply and comments as the occasion and the cause of truth may seem to require.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS. The National Intelligencer publishes the list of appropriations by the last Congress, and says:

It will be seen that the aggregate of definite appropriations, including the Treaty with Mexico, amounts to over sixty-five millions of dollars. The indefinite appropriations will swell the amount considerably, perhaps as much as five millions. There were created a number of new offices, to some of which a per diam compensation is affixed. The salaries of the Assistant Postmasters General were raised from $2,500 to $3,000 per annum. The following is a summary of the appropriations for definite objects:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellanious,	$15,944,852 44
Army, fortifications, Military Academy, &c.,	11,373,598 90
Indian department, naval, revolutionary and other pensions,	3,984,686 19
Naval service,	12,510,808 46
Post Office Department,	11,293,909 63
Treaty with Mexico,	10,000,000 00
Total,	$65,107,825 62

LARGE YIELD OF CORN. We learn that Williamson Page, Esq., of this County, raised the last season on one acre of land one hundred and one-half bushels of corn, and on another acre eighty-one and one-half bushels of corn. The corn was ploughed but once, and no manure was applied to the ground. Under the circumstances, this was an extraordinary yield.

☞ The Northern papers contain statements to the effect that the remains of Sir John Franklin, the great English navigator, his crew and their ships had been discovered. The Montreal Herald says:

"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew and their ships had been discovered.

We immediately despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir Geo. Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of a despatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, whence he forwarded letters by express, to Sir Geo. Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish river of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had commudicated with the whites, and who found their remains but from another band who obtained the details *viva voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites.

Among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved: "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owner as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down. The fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the Spring of 1850."

Further detials of the discovery have reached Montreal. It is said that the Indians were met by a party of survivors dragging their boats, and sold them seals.

Long before the bodies were discovered, they were told by signs, that the vessels were crushed in the ice. The bodies of some were buried—others found under a tent. A boat was turned over that belonged to Sir John Franklin's party, and is deemed fully confirmatory.

Dr. Rae purchased from the Indians a large number of articles that were taken from the bodies.

THE CROPS.

TEXAS. The Houston Gazette of Sept. 30 says:

The violent winds of last week, succeeded by the heavy rains, which have been falling for several days past, have materially damaged the cotton crop of this vicinity, and down the Colorado Valley. The cotton which opened during the dry weather of August and September, hanging out loosely in the balls at the time when the storm began, large quantities were blown out upon the ground, and the rains following immediately, completely covered it with dirt. We think we may safely say that twenty per cent of the crop has been destroyed.

We make the following extract from a letter dated in Brazoria county: "The cotton crop is gone beyond redemption, all the first bolls are rotten and the worms are taking the balance. The corn crop is light and still worse, the weeds and vines have so overrun the corn, that the labor to gather it will be more than it was to cultivate it. I have never seen finer sugarcane than the present."

MISSISSIPPI. The following is an extract of a letter, dated Yazoo City, Oct. 8:

Both the cotton and corn crops of the South are very short—far from anything like a common average. We have had tremendous rains, which have injured immensely the little corn that was made, and neary destroyed all the cotton crop. About one-fuurth of the cotton crop was picked out before the rains set in about the latter part of September, which was of fine qualities. But what is now left in the fields to be gathered and picked out will be of very low and inferior grades. Hundreds upon hundreds of acres of cotton have been entirely destroyed and ruined in these cotton and low lands by the heavy rains.

☞ The Indiana Sentinel, a Democratic paper, takes the follwoing view of the next Congress:

"Think of the condition of matters in the next Congress. Over a hundred members from the southern States contending for a *strict construction of the constitution*, and a northern representation composed of men who, with a view of answering the *ends of their election*, will stand ready to "break things"—to vote for anti-slavery resolutions and provisions—not only to repeal the Nebraska bill, but to amend, modify, or repeal the fugitive-slave law, and act upon petitions for the ABOLITON of slavery in the District of Columbia. We say that the northern representation will be forced into ultra anti-slavery measures, for the reason that they regard themselves as the representatives of the anti-slavery sentiment.

The country must rely upon a conservative Senate and President. We shall witness exciting times until the expiration of the term for which these men have been elected."

Yellow Fever Ravages.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 21. The weather at Charleston is now cool and plasant, but the yellow fever still continues epidemic.

From Montgomery, Ala, the accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever are very sad—one hundred and thirty-six cases are reported, as under treatment, and the mortality is large.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 22. The yellow fever is very malignant here—10 deaths occurrd yesterday. The weather is cool, but there is no abatement of the disease.

Proposals for a Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23. The Erie Railroad Company are about to issue proposals for a loan of $4,000,000, at 7 per cent., redeemable in twenty years.

The Cholera at Martinsburg.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23. We have advices from Martinsburg, Virginia, which state that the cholera is very bad there, indeed.

The Fever at the South.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23. The fever yesterday was very fatal, indeed, in Montgomery, Alabama—so we learn here this morning by telegraph. We have, also, just received despatches from Savannah, again urging that citizens of that city who are absent shall refrain from returning home at present.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

Register copy.

METROPOLIS HOUSE.

I HAVE taken, and opened for the reception of the public, this House, located near the Market Square, where I will be prepared to take 25 or 30 members of the coming Legislature.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1854. 3t—94

OFFICE APPOMATTOX IRON WORKS & CAR FACTORY, Petersburg, October 20, 1854.

WE WISH to PURCHASE THOROUGHLY DRIED Oak, Pine, Ash, and Cypress for Car building.

WILLIAMSON, WATKINS & CO.

October 23, 1854. 96—3t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter for a Bank to be located in Raleigh, with the privilege of establishing branches elsewhere in the State.

Oct. 25, 1854. 97—30d.

For the Standard.

THE FAIR!

The Fair—the Fair, come let us sing!
  Where youth and strength together meet,
And beauty comes, her wealth to fling,
  All stars and sunshine at the feet
Of dark-browed Toil, whose eye of fire
  Lights up the face of busy Time,
Proud of his first born son, the sire
  Of ancient gods and arts sublime,
Who scatters with a generous hand
Peace, health, and plenty o'er the land.

Mules, oxen, horses, cows and hogs,
  Devon, Durham, Ayrshire shine.
Plows, mills, saws, wheels, whose thundering cogs
  Go round and round. Embroidery fine,
With nimble fingers, swift as thought,
  Her work glows on in mazy whirls;
With stars and sunbeams, mystery-wrought,
  Matrons, swift boys, and glorious girls,
On twenty acres, doubly jammed,
Are pinching, pushing, crowding, crammed.

Labor! maker of States art thou!
  Minerva shows thy shining towers;
The Muses bind around thy brow,
  Art, genius, beauty, golden flowers.
Whose hand but thine the dragon tames,
  Yoked to the car by Ceres given?
Fires of thine hearth are altar flames,
  Rising into the courts of Heaven.
Brave as the tempest, strong and free,
God made the Universe for thee.

Labor, work on! God works for thee—
  Bridges the night with golden bars,
Pours from his hand the glorious sea,
  Flings from his throne the lightning stars.
Ten thousand thousand millions deep,
  Do worlds on worlds shoot out afar;
Imagination onward sweep,
  Still—still, beyond a twinkling star,
Still—still beyond, His feet hath trod;
Thy great Co-loborer, man, is God.

Be not ashamed of labor. God,
  The earth, sea, lightning, flood, and fire,
Insect, beast, bird, the teeming sod,
  Are full of work. Work on, nor tire
Of God and Angels' company;
  Rich Idleness hath vices—fine
Companions hers. But let me be,
  Sweet Labor, God's Angels' and thine;
The world is thine, belongs to thee,
Wealth, virtue, life, Eternity.

But oh that girl, her glowing feet!
  I wonder if she pinched my toe?
What golden clouds her hair! how sweet
  Her lips! such grace—her manner so
Out-beaming all things else! I swear
  The glory of her eye would tell
A thousand monarchs they might share
  Its light of light, nor half so well
Their proudest diadem should shine,
As flashing back its deep dark mine.

But stop Pegasus—not so fast!
  Through dusky dust the sun looks fire,
All red and round; the billows vast
  Roll back. Huge men and asses dire,
The girls with crazy bonnets on,
  Lifting their kirtles up like light,
Satin, red, blue, pink colored fawn,
  Twinkling to petticoats of white;
Beauty, art, work, machinery rare—
Flash, roar, run mad—hurrah the Fair!

But North Carolina's glories sung,
  Swift thought must wing a thousand pens;
The clouds disperse that overhung
  Her gold-packed hills and sunny glens;
School houses warming up old fields,
  Corn, cotton, rice, and fiery tar,
Fruits, tastes, the richest climate yields,
  Bright looking, doubling, tripling are
All flushed with youth and scorning space,
Steam, lightning, railroads, thunder, race.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

From Philadelphia, by Kensington, Frankford, Orlando, and Bustleton, to Somerton

From Philadelphia, by Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, Leverington, Andover, Barren Hill, and Plymouth Meeting, to Norristown

From Philadelphia, by West Philadelphia, Upper Darby, Haverford, Newton Square, Edgemont, Williamstown Inn, and Milltown, to West Chester

From Philadelphia, by Rising Sun, to Germantown

From Philadelphia to Spring Garden

From Phoenixville, by Kimberton, Chester Springs, West Vincent, Marsh, Morgantown, Churchtown, Goodville, Blue Ball, New Holland, Bareville, Leacock, and Eden Village, to Lancaster

From Phoenixville, by Setzler's Store, Pottstown, Brower, Mount Airy, and Robeson, to Reading

From Pike Mills, by Pike Valley, Mixtown, Hector, and Sabinsville, to Westfield

From Pine Grove to Tremont

From Pine Grove, by Lower Mahantongo, Gratz, Berrysburg, and Elizabethtown, to Millersburg

From Piquea to New Holland

From Piques, by Cain's, to Gap

From Pittstown Ferry, by Ransom Falls, and Lagrange, to Tunkhannock

From Pittsburg, over the line of the plank road by Alleghany, Perrysville, Wexford, Zelienople, Harmony, Whitestown, Prospect, Centreville, Harrisville, and Wesley, to Franklin

From Pittsburg, by Surgeon's Hall, Gill Hall, Library, Finleysville, Monongahela City, and Bentlyville, to Beallsville

From Pittsburg, by Temperanceville, Remington, Fayette, Shirland, North Star, Bavington, Florence, Paris, and Holliday's Cove, (Va.,) to Steubenville, (Ohio.)

From Pittsburg, by Buchanan, Street's Run, Coal Valley, McKeesport, West Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Monongahela City, Gambles, Webster, Beevernon, Cookstown, Pike Run, Brownsville, Red Stone, Perryopolis, Flatwoods, East Liberty, and Upper Middletown, to Uniontown

From Pittsburg, by Walker's Mills, Noblestown, Mungo Park, Candour, Burgettstown, Cross Creek Village, Patterson's Mills, and Independence, to Bethany, (Va.)

From Pittsburg, by Rural Ridge, Culmenville, Etna, Dorseyville, Porter's Store, Carnahan's, Norris, and Riddle's Roads, to Saxonburg

From Pittsburg, by Perryville, Wexford, Zelienople, Middle Lancaster, Portersville, Harlensburg, and Leesburg, to Mercer

From Pittsburg, by Sharpsburg, Houston, Harmarville, Tarentum, Freeport, and Slate Lick, to Kittaining

From Pittsburg, by Montours, Moon, Clinton, Merdocksville, and Frankfort Springs, to Fairview, (Va.)

From Pittsburg, by White Ark, Antrim, North Washington, Apollo, Spring Church, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Shelocta

From Pittsburg, by Perrysville, Wexford, Ogle, Breakneck, Whitestown, and Prospect, to Browvington

From Pittsburg, by Alleghany, West Manchester, Sewickleyville, Sewickly Bottom, Economy, and Freedom, to Rochester

From Pittsburg, by Logan's Ferry, Puebla, and Sherer's Cross Roads, to Leichburg

From Pittsburg, by Herriottsville, and Cannonsburg, to Washington

From Pittsburg, by Allegany, Duquesne, Etna, Bakerstown, Glade Mills, Butler, Hibernia, Brownington, Slippery Rock, North Liberty, London, Mercer, Harthegig, Sheakleyville, Custards, Meadville, Woodcock, Rockdale, Waterford, and Hull's Station, to Erie

From Plain Grove, by Centreville, Borard's Mills, and Anandale, to North Washington

From Plymouth Meeting, by Bell, Gwinned, Montgomeryville, Pleasantville, and Whitehallville, to Doylestown

From Port Clinton, by Tamaqua, Hazleton, and East Sugar Loaf, to Wilkesbarre

From Port Clinton, by Drehersville, Focht's Forge, to Tamaqua

From Port Jervis, N. Y., by Matamoras, Pa., to Milford

From Pottstown, by New Hanover, and Frederick, to Sumneytown

From Pottsville, by Broad Mountain, Fountain Spring, Hount Carmel, Bear Gap, Paxinos, and Sunbury, to Northumberland

From Pottsville to Port Carbon

From Pottsville, by Minersville, Llewellyn, Branch Dale, Swatara, and Tremont, to Donaldson

From Pottsville, by Port Carbon, Silver Creek, Middleport, Tuscorora, Tamaqua, and Summit Hill, to Mauch Chunk

From Providence, by Clark's Green, Waverley, Factoryville, Nicholson's and Lathrope, to Montrose

From Ransom, by Milwaukie, and Ball Mount, to Clark's Green, in Luzerne county

From Reading, by Oley, Lobacksville, Pike Township, Manatawny, Dale, and Hillegas, to Sumneytown

From Reading, by Sinking Spring, Wernersville Furnace, Womelsdorf, Stouchburg, Myerstown, Lebanon, Annville, Palmyra, and Hummelstown, to Harrisburg

From Reading, by Lower Bern, Bernville, Tulpehoccan, Rehrersburg, Bethel, and Cross Kill Mills, to Jonestown

From Reading, by Tuckerton, Maiden Creek, Moltown, Virginsville, and Klinesville, to Featherolpsville

From Reading, by Stonersville, Brumfieldville, Earlville, Greshville, Boyerstown, Becktelsville, Colebrookdale, Dale, and Seisholtzville, to Hereford

From Reading, by Beckersville, Joanna Furnace, Morgantown, Long, Wallace, Uwchland, Lionville, and West Whiteland, to West Chester

From Reading to Geiger's Mills

From Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown

From Reamstown, by Terre Hill, to Churchtown

From Reedsville, by Kishacoquillas Valley, to Lock's Mill

From Reedsville, by Kishacoquillas, Bellville, and Allensville, to Mill Creek

From Reiglesville, by Upper Black Eddy, Erwinna, Point Pleasant, Lumberville, Centre Bridge, Lambertsville, New Hope, Brownsburg, Taylorsville, and Yardleyville, to Trenton, N. J.

From Rehrersburg, by Wollebertstown, and Mount Zion, to Lebanon

From Rehrersburg, to Womelsdorf, by Shaffnie's Store

From Rochester, by Beaver, Fallstown, Brighton, and Irish Ripple, to New Castle

From Rome, by North Orwell, West Windham, Nicholas, N. Y., and Canfield Corners, to Smithboro

From Rome, by North Rome, to Sheshequin

From Rossville, by Chandlersville, to Mainsburg

From Roulette to Ceres

From Rutland, by Elk Run, to Mainsburg

From Russelburg, by Beach Woods, to Sugar Grove

From Salem Cross Roads, by Poke Run, North Washington, Crawford, Mills, Shearer's Cross Roads, Leechburg, Freeport, Saroersville, and Saxenburg, to Butler

From Safe Harbor, by Conestoga, Martickville, Mount Nebro, and Rawlinsville, to Buck

From Safe Harbor to Martic Forge

From Sagerstown, by Cassawago, and Crossingville, to Elk Creek

From Sagerstown, by Cassawago, and Rundells, to Coneautville

From Schuylkill Haven, by Minersville, to Fremont

From Schwenck's Store, by Frederick, Douglass, Colebrookdale, Clayton, and Shimersville, to Emaus

From Scottsville, by Little Mehoopany Centre, Loveton, and Wolf Creek, to Dushore

From Scranton, Dunmore, Dalesville, Cliffton, Naglesville, Stanhope, Tannersville, and Bartonsville, to Stroudsburg

From Selin's Grove, by Kratzersville, New Berlin, and Barber's Mills, to Mifflinburg

From Selin's Grove, by Turtlersville, Chesnut Ridge, Winfield, Lewisburg, New-Columbia, White Deer Mills, and Road Hall, to Williamsport

From Shaver's Creek, by Cottage, West Barre, Manor Hill, East Barre, Ennisville, McAlevy's Fort, and Greenwood Furnace, to Belleville

From Sharon Centre, by East Sharon, West Shongo, N. Y., Shongo, and Williug, to Wellsville

From Shade Gap, by Bolingerstown, and Peru Mills, to McCulloch's Mills

From Sheshequin, by Ulsher, to Hornbrook.

From Shippensburg, by Orrstown, Pleasant Hall, Upper Strasburg, Roxbury, and Newburg, to Shippensburg

From Shippensville, by Jefferson, Furnace, Lamartine, Agnew's Mills, Emlenton, and North Hope, to Butler

From Shippensville, by Lucinda Furnace, and Tryburg, to Tylersburg

From Shrewsbury, by Stewartstown, Strawbridge, Fawn Grove, and Slate Ridge, to Bryansville

From Shunk, by Eldredville, and Campbellsville, to Sugar Run

From Skippack, by Harleyville, Franconia, and Tylersville, to Charleston

From Slate Lick, by Worthington, to Cawansville

From Smithfield, by Geneva, Greensboro, Mapletown, Willow Tree, and Davistown, to Mount Morris

From Smithfield, by New Geneva, Greensboro, Mapletown, and Willowtree, to Mount Morris

From Smithport, by Farmer's Valley, Sartwell, Alleghany Bridge, and Portville, N. Y., to Olean

From Smithport, by Bradford, Limestone, N. Y., and Kill Buck, to Great Valley

From Smithport, by Lafayette, Eden, and Kinzua, to Warren

From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville, and Black Hawk, to Darlington

From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville, and Darlington, Pa.

From Smith's Mills, in Crawford county, by Cochranton, to John Wightman's

From Smith's Mills, by Jeffries, and Clearfield Bridge, to Clearfield

From Somerset, by Stony Creek, Dry Ridge, West End, and Mann's Choice, to Bedford

From Somerset, by Sipesville, Forwardstown, and Bemin's Creek, to Johnstown

From Somerset, by Gebharts, New Lexington, Turkey Foot, and Harnedsville, to Addison

From Somerset, by Benford's Store, to Stoyestown

From Spring House Tavern, Sumneytown

From Strasburg, by Leesburg, New Providence, and Camargo, to Quarryville

From Strattonville, by Helen Furnace, Scotch Hill, North Pine Grove, Marionville, and Foxburg, to Warren

From Stewartstown, by Cross Roads, Apple Grove, and Dallastown, to York

From Stroudsburg, by Bossandsville, Fennersville, Long Valleyville, and Weiseport, to Mauch Chunk

From Stroudsburg, by Analomink, Henrysville, and Paradise Valley, to New Mount Pleasant

From Stroudsburg, by Snydersville, Fennersville, Kunkleton, Kresgeville, and Little Gap, to Lehigh Gap

From Stroudsburg, by Analomink, Priceburg, Covesville, South Sterling, and East Sterling, to Sterling

From Stroudsburg to Saylorsburg

From Stroudsburg, by Shawnee, Triebleville, and Turn's, to Bushkill

From Summit, by Portage, Wilmore, and Summer Hill, to Johnstown

From Summit, by Ebensburg, Armah, Blairsville, New Alexandria, Harvey's Five Points, Salem Cross Roads, Murrysville, Monroeville, and Wilkinsburg, to Pittsburg

From Sunbury, by Snydertown, and Rushtown, to Danville

From Sugar Valley, by Carroll Forrest Iron Works, to White Deer Mills

From Stoystown, by Davidsville, to Johnstown

From Stoystown, by Dibertsville, and Davidsville, to Johnstown

From Sylvania, by Gray's Valley, and Mainsburg, to Mansfield

From Sterlingville, by Lynn, to Tunkhannock Depot

From Sumneytown, by Hosensack, and Eman's to Allentown

From Tafton to Hawley

From Tamaqua, by Lindersville, Jeansville, Hazetton, Drum's Alberts, and Hendricksburg to Wilkesbarre

From Tioga, by Hammond Creek and Maple Ridge, to Seely Creek, N. Y.

From Tionesta, by Howe, to Tedionte

From Titusville, by Enterprise, Davis's Settlement, Youngsville, Chandler's Valley, to Sugar Grove

From Titusville, by Holland, to Perry

From Titusville, by Eagle, and Spring Creek, to Columbus

From Titusville, by Sugar Lake, to Meadville

From Texas, by Morris, Wellsboro, Chatham Valley, Little Marsh, Knoxville, and Westfield, to Pine Creek

From Towanda, by Highland, Burlington, West Burlington, East Troy, Troy, Sylvania, and Sullivan, to Covington

From Towanda, by Highland, Burlington, East Smithfield, North Smithfield, Bently Creek, and Ridgeburg, to Wellsburg, N. Y.

From Trappe, by Schenck's Store, Sumneytown, and Harlaysville, to Franconia

From Tremont, by Bear Mont, Wiconisco, Short Mountain, Oakdale, to Elizabethville, to Millersburg

From Trexlertown, by Middletown, to Hereford

From Trout Run, by Liberty, to Blossburg

From Tunkhannock, by Russel Hill, Sterlington, Braintrem, Skinners, Eddy, Laceyville, Browntown, Wyalusing, Lime Hill, Rummerfield Creek, Standing Store, Wysox, Towanda, Ulster, Milan, and Athens, to Waverly, N. Y.

From Tunkhannock, by West Eaton, Forkstown, and Bellsylva, to Dushore

From Tunkhannock, by Pierceville, Nicholson, Glenwood, Lenoxville, Clifford, and Dundaff, to Carbondale

From Tuscarora, by Pilmar, to Catawissa Valley

From Tirone, by Phillipsburg, Woodland, and Clearfield, to Curwinsville

From Uniontown, by New Salem, Merritstown, Brownsville, Fredericktown, Millsboro, Crarksville, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg

From Uniontown, by McClellandtown, Masontown, Carmichael's, Rice's Landing, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg

From Uniontown, by McClellandtown, Masontown, Greensboro, Mapleton, Whitely, to Carmichael's

From Unionville, by Kennett's Square, Hamorton, Fairville, and Centreville, (Del.,) to Wilmington

From Ulysses to Gennesee Forks

From Waynesburg, by Rogersville, Jolly Town, and Blacksville, (Va.,) to Waynesburg

From Waynesburg, by Simpson's Store, and Good Intent, to West Alexander

From Waynesburg, by Call's Mills, White Cottage, New Freeport, Pursley, Sugar-Run, and Knob Fork, to Middlebourne, (Va.)

From Waynesburg, by Hunter's Cove, Harvey's Windridge, Ryerson's Station, Poplar Spring, (Va.,) Beeler's Station, and Lime Stone, to Moundsville

From Warren, by Germany, Corydon, Onoville, Ten Mile Spring, and Buck Tooth, to Little Valley

From Warren, by Kinzua, Corydon, Onoville, Ten Mile Spring, (N. Y.,) Buck Tooth, and Kilbuck, to Olean

From Warren, by Irvine, Youngsville, Pittsfield, Garland, Spring Creek, West Spring Creek, Spartansburg, Cook, Wayne, Le Boeuf, and Union Mills, to Waterford

From Warren, by Frewsburg, Jamestown, and Delati, to Dunkirk, N. Y.

From Warren, by Mead, Sheffield, and New Highland, to Ridgeway

From Warren, by Russellburg, and Caroll, N. Y., to Jamestown

From Warrenham, by South Owego, (N. Y.,) to Owego

From Washington, by Locust Hill, Hickory, Cherry Valley, Burgettstown, Florence, Frankfort Springs, Kendall, Hookstown, and Georgetown, to Smith's Ferry

From Washington, by Van Buren, Prosperity, Sparta, Lindley's Mills, Amity, and Ten Mile, to Waynesburg

From Washington, by Chartiers, Cross Creek, Eldersville, and Cherry Hill, to Steubenville, (Ohio.)

From Washington to Taylorstown

From Washington, by Buffalo, West Middleton, Independence, Fowler's, (Va.,) Wellsburg, (Va.,) Phillipsburg, (Ohio,) New Alexandria, Smithfield, and Cold Spring, to Cadiz

From Waterford, by La Boeuf, Union Mills, Wayne, Columbus, Lottsville, Sugar Grove, and Bustle, to Jamestown, N. Y.

From Waterville, by Garrettsville, and Little Pine Creek, to Texas

From Wattsburg, by Wayne, Columbus, and Laporte, to Pittsfield

From Waverly, by Wallsville, Fleetville, and Milliardsville, to Lenox

From Wellsboro, by Pine Creek, Gaina, Pike Mills, West Pike, Cushingville, Sweden, Lymansville, Cowdersport, Roulette, Burlville, and Port Alleghany, to Smithport

From Wellsboro, by Charlestown, Crooked Creek, Tioga, and Baily Creek, to Rutland

From West Chester, by Downington, Guthriesville, Brandywine Manor, Rockville, Honey Brook, Beartown, Blue Ball, New Holland, Hinkleton, Ephrata, Durlach, Brickerville, Cornwall and Cambelltown, to Hummelstown

From West Chester, by Marshallton, Embreville, Unionville, Doe Run, Gum Tree, Cochranville, Russelville, Hoyesville, Oxford, Hopewell, Cotton Works, Brick Meeting House, (Md.,) Rising Sun, Carmington, Principio, and Battle Swamp, to Perryville

From West Chester, by Thornburg, Dilworthtown, and Talleyville, (Del.,) to Wilmington

From West Chester, by Paoli, to Philadelphia

From West Chester, by Parkersville, Hamorton, Kennett's Square, to Landon Grove

From West Chester, by Goshenville and Sugartown, to Paoli

From West Greenville, by Jamestown, Adamsville, Hartstown, North Shanango, Line Mills, and Unity, to Conneautville

From West Middletown, by Patterson's Mills, Cross Creek Village, Eldersville, Burgettstown, Clinton, Seventy Six, and Service, to Hookstown

From West Newton, by Buena Vista, Yohogany, and McKeesport, to Pittsburg

From West Franklin, by Granville, to Albe

From West Penn, by Mahoning, to Lehighten

From West Port, up Kettle Creek, by Leidy Cross Fork, to Kettle Creek

From West Philadelphia, by Kellysville, Marple, and Rose Tree, to Howellsville

From White Haven, by Hickory Run, Albrightsville, to Merwinsburg

From Williamsburg, Yellow Spring and Water Street, to Spruce Creek

From White Deer, by Alvira, to Elimsport

From Wilkesbarre, by Plainsville, Port Blanchard, Pittston Ferry, Old Forge, Lackawanna, Hyde Park, Scranton, Providence, Blakely, Carbondale, Waymart, and Prompton, to Honesdale

From Wilkesbarre, by Kingston, Forty Fort, Wyoming, Exeter, Keelersburg, South Eaton, Eaton, Tunkhannock, Winchester, Lynn, Springville, Dimock, Montrose, Lawsville Centre, Brookdale, and Corbettsville, N. Y., to Kirkwood

From Wilkesbarre, by Kingston, Truckville, Huntsville, Lehman, Dallas, and Bowman's Creek, to Tunkhannock

From Wilkesbarre, by Church Hill, to Nanticoke

From Wilkesbarre, by White Haven, Morrison, Rock Port, and Wetherby, to Match Chunk

From Williamsport, by Newberry, Linden, Jersey Shore, Chatham Run, Dunnsburg, Lock Haven, Flemington, Mill Hall, Salona, Lamar, Nittany, Hublersburgh, and Zion, to Bellefonte

From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Lycoming Creek, Slate Road, and Larry's Creek, to Jersey Shore

From Williamsport, by Hepburn, Crescent, Trout Run, Ralston, Canton, Alba, Troy, Columbia Cross Roads, South Creek, and Southport, N. Y., to Elmira

From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Barbour's Mills, Hill's Grove, and Millview, to Dushore

From Wind Gap to Flicksville

From Woodcock, by Teeples, the Town Line Road, and Frisby's Settlement, to Waterford

From Womesdorf and Millbach to Shaefferstown

From Wrightsville, by Margaretta Furnace, New Bridgeville, Grahamsville, and York Furnace, to McCall's Ferry

From Wyalusing, by Merryall, Camptown, and Stevensville, to Pike

From Wyalusing to Sugar Run

From York, by Emigsville, Mount Campbell, Manchester, York Haven, Etter's, and New Cumberland, to Harrisburg

From York, by East Berlin, to York Sulphur Springs

From York, by Farmers, Abbottstown, Hanover, McSherrystown, and New Oxford, to Gettysburg

From York, by Dover, Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburne, and Sidensburg, to Mechanicsburg

From York, by Dover, Wellsville, Dillsburg, and Allen, to Mechanicsburg

From York, by Pine Hill, Cordoras, Hetricks, Kroh's Mills, Md., Manchester, and Bachman's Mills, to Westminster

From York, by Dallastown, Apple Grove, Cross Roads, Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom

From York Sulphur Springs, by Bermudian Hall and Davidsburg, to York

From Youngstown, by Brandenville, New Derry, Blairsville, Livermore, Tunnell, Saltsburg, Coal Port, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg, to Freeport

MARYLAND.

From Addison, Pa., by Selbysport and Accident, to Oakland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

From Annapolis, by Millersville, Crownsville, and Patuxent, to Annapolis Junction

From Annapolis to Broad Creek

From Annapolis, by Church, St. Margarets, Waterford, Patapsco Meeting House, to Baltimore

From Baltimore, by St. Dennis, Elkridge Landing, Annapolis Junction, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville, and Bladensburg, to Washington, D. C.

From Baltimore, by Lauraville, Cub Hill, Fork Meeting House, and Fallston, to Bell Air

From Baltimore, by Govanstown, to Towsonton

From Baltimore, by Harrisonville, North Branch, Freedom, Porter's, Franklinville, Winfield, Sam's Creek, McInstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown

From Baltimore, by Woodbury, Washingtonville, Brooklandville, Ellengowan, Cockeysville, Waterman's Mills, Philopolis, Munkton Mills, Shrewsbury, Parkton, White Hall, Freeland, New Freedom, Glen Rock, Pa., Seven Valleys, York, Hallam, and Wrightsville, to Columbia

From Baltimore, by Avalon, Ilchister Mills, Ellicott's Mills, Alberton, Woodstock, Marriottsville, Sykesville, Hood's Mills, Woodbine, Mount Airy, Monrovia, Ijamsville, Adamstown, Point of Rocks, Barry, Weverton, Keep Triste, Harper's Ferry, Va., Duffield's, Kerneysville, Van Clevesville, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, North Mountain, Sleepy Creek Bridge, Alpine Depot, Hancock, Md., Cacapon Depot, Orleans, Pawpaw, Va., Cacaponsville, Forks of Potomac, Greenspring Run, Oldtown, Md., and Patterson's Depot, Va., to Cumberland, Md.

From Baltimore, by Rossville, Havewood, Magnolia, Perrymansville, Hall's Cross Roads, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Principia Furnace, Charlestown, Northeast, Elkton, Newark, Del., Christiana, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Marcus Hook, Pa., Chester, and Leipersville, Philadelphia

From Baltimore, by Denton and Easton, to Cambridge

From Baltimore, by Hookstown, Pikesville, Owing's Mills, Reistertown, Finksburg, Carrollton, Westminster, Littlestown, Pa., and Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown, Grafensburg, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg

From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann

From Barren Creek Springs, by Sharptown, to Laurel

From Bel Air, by Hickory Tavern, Mill Green, Pylesville, Byronsville, Pa., and Slate Hill, to Peach Bottom

From Bel Air, by Churchville, and Hopewell Cross-Roads, to Rock Run

From Bel Air, by Forrest Hill, and Cottage Home, to Pylesville

From Broad Creek, by Queenstown, to Centreville

From Buckstown to Cambridge

From Cambridge, by Church Creek, and Golden Hill, to Lakesville

From Cambridge, by Hicksburg, Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, and Salisbury, to Snow Hill

From Charlotte Hall, by Bryantown, Beantown, Piscataway, Palmers, and Good Hope, to Washington, D. C.

From Chestertown, by Caulk's Field, and Reed's Corner, to Rock Hall

From Church Hill, by Long March, Templeville, and Hazlettsville, to Canterbury

From Cumberland, by Clarysville, Frostburg, Shade Mill, Grantsville, Addison, Somerville, Farmington, Fayette Springs, Uniontown, Learights, Brownsville, West Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallsville, Hillsboro, and Strabane, to Washington

From Clear Spring, by Green Spring Furnace, to North Mountain, or to a Depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

From Cumberland, by Dawson's, to Westernport

From Cumberland, by Flint Stone, and Elbensville, to Robinsonville

From Davis' Depot, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills

From Cumberland, by Brady's Mill, Western Port, New Creek Depot, Mount Carbon, Langallen, Franklinville, Summitville, Amblersburgh, Three Forks, Tatterman, Valley Falls, Benten's Ferry, and Little Station, to Wheeling

From Darlington, by Dublin, to Slate Hill

From Davidsonville, by South River, West River, Tracy's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Chesnut Hill, Huntington, Prince Frederickton, and Port Republic, to St. Leonard's

From Davidsonville, by Taylorsville, to Millersville

From Denton, down Fowling Creek, Upper Hunting Creek, New Hope, Federalsburg, Cannon's Ferry, and Seaford, to Concord, Delaware

From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, New Hope, Federalsburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del., Seaford, and Middleford, to Concord

From Easton, by Hillsboro, to Denton

From Easton by Royal Oak, to St. Michael's

From Elkton, by Cherry Hill, Fair Hill, Blue Ball, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Fountain Green, Pa., Kirk's Mills, Oak Hill, and Goshen, to Chesnut Level

From Elkton, by Chesapeake City, Bohemia Mills, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross-Roads, Harmony, Erieville, Chestertown, Church Hill, Centreville, Wye Mills, Easton, Trappe, and Oxford, to Cambridge

From Ellicott's Mill to Clarksville

From Fair Hill, by Lewisville, to Kamblesville

From Frederick, by Middletown, Bolivar, Boonsboro', Benevola, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Conococheague, Clear Spring, Indian Springs, and Millstone Point, to Hancock

From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodsboro', Ladiesburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littlestown, Pa., McSherrystown, to Hanover

From Monocacy Bridge to Frederick

From Frederick to Jefferson

From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Oak Orchard, Sam's Creek, New Windsor, Wakefield, and Warfieldsburg, to Westminster

From Frederick, by Mechanicstown, and St. Mary's College, to Emmitsburg

From Frederick, by Utica Mills, Creagerstown, Graceham, Emmitsburg, and Green Mount, Pa., to Gettysburg

From Georgetown, by Seneca Mills, Poolsville, Edward's Ferry, Barnesville, to Harper's Ferry, (Va.)

From Glen Rock, by Hetrick's and Kroh's Mills, to Manchester

From Glymont to Port Tobacco

From Hagerstown, by Chewsville, Cavetown, Smithsburg, Foxville, Sabillisville, and Mechanicstown, to Graceham

From Hagerstown, by Lappon's Cross-Roads, to Bakersville

From Hanover, by McSherrystown, to Gettysburg

From Head of Sassafras, by Millington, Sodlerstown, Long Marsh, Bridgeton, Greensboro', and Whitleysburg, to Denton

From Jarrettsville, by Lagrange Iron Works, Pilesville, to Slate Hill

From Laurel Factory, by Drayton, Lundy Spring, and Olney, to Brookville

From Leonardtown, by Great Mills, Park Hall, and St. Inigoes, to Ridge

From Littlestown, by McSherrystown, to Hanover

From Magnolia, by Gunpowder Upper Falls, and Jerusalem Mills, to Fallston

From Magnolia, by Abingdon, and Emerton, to Bel Air

From Middletown to Wolfsville

From Monrovia, by New Market, New London, Libertytown, Unionville, and Johnsville, to Middleburg

From Mount Airy to Damascus

From New Market, to Gotchett's Ferry, in Dorchester county

From Parkton, by Weisesburgh, to Hereford

From Perryville, by Port Deposit, and Rock Run, to Darlington

From Piscataway, by Beantown, Bryantown, and Charlotte Hall, to Leonardtown

From Piscataway, by Beantown, and Bryantown, to Charlotte Hall

From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown, to Benedict

From Port Tobacco, by Partnership, Hill Top, to Nanjemoy

From Port Tobacco, by Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, and Saint Clement's Bay, to Leonardtown

From Poplar Creek, by Lisbon, to Crooksville

From Potter's Mill to Wheeling

From Princess Ann, by Kingston, to Bell Mount

From Beantown to Duffield

(To be continued.)

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(BY RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES.)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(BY HORSE.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—800 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box, | Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, | Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds, | Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes, | French and German Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
April 15, 1854. A. PIZZINI. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.
Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE FOR SALE.—ON account of the failing health of the publisher, a Democratic paper, located in one of the most pleasant, thriving and business towns in the State of North Carolina, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. The circulation is already large and constantly increasing, and the advertisement and job work the past year was worth ($2,300) twenty-three hundred dollars.
To a gentleman of ability and enterprise so advantageous an opportunity for investment is seldom offered. For particulars apply to W. W. Holden, Standard office, Raleigh, N. C.
October 2, 1854. 90—

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854. J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortes notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,
China and glass ware. Come and see. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—8m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by BAIN, HATTON & CO.
Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

HIDES WANTED.—I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.
Sept. 23, 1854. A. H. DEWAR. 88—6t.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 99—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. JAMES McKIMMON. 93—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 86—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.
He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.
EDWARD L. HARDING, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.
By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.
The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress. B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.
Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:
SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods*, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain
Yours Truly, B. B. SMITH.
September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

$500 WORTH OF THE LARGEST AND best Silk and Gingham, *Blue, Brown, Green, and Black Carved handled Ivory Umbrellas* in the State, at from $5 to $10 each, just at hand from New York this morning.
Sept. 28, 1854. B. B. SMITH. 90—

NEW STORE!

Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.
THADDEUS McGEE, ALFRED WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

$350 REWARD,

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one JAMES WILSON, stands charged with the murder of Nathan C. Clayland in the county of Mecklengburg; and whereas it has been made to appear that the said JAMES WILSON has fled beyond the limits of this State.
Now therefore, to the end that the said JAMES WILSON may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of three hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said JAMES WILSON to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg.

DESCRIPTION,

JAMES WILSON is about 17 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet in height; auburn hair, and of youthful appearance; has some scars or scratches on his face; wide mouth, and face rather broad; is quick and bold in speaking, and inclined to drink.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, of the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of September A. D, 1854.
By the Governor. DAVID S. REID.
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., *Private Secretary.*
Sept. 12th, 1854. 85—6t.
Charlotte Democrat will insert six times.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

A. G. KERN, FROM THE CELEBRATED PIANO Manufactory of Knabe, Gaehle & Co., Baltimore, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will be in town a few days, to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos that may be entrusted to him. Being provided with a very complete set of tools and the best materials, he is confident of giving satisfaction in every case. It is his purpose to visit regularly every year such towns and villages as offer encouragement sufficiently liberal to justify the expense; and thus to supply a want long felt in many parts where the services of reliable tuners can seldom be procured. All orders left at Lawrence's Hotel will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 11, 1854. 1039—w&sw5tpd.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County will meet at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.
STEPHEN STEPHENSON, Ch'mn.
Oct. 17, 1854. 94—td

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened *a rich and beautiful assortments* of NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.
He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.
Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.
Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—tf.

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters, W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleeves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Grand Exhibition of New Goods.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF FALL AND Winter Goods—will take place at A. CREECHES STORE, To-morrow morning and will continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of. Three Doors above the late R. Smith's corner, and one Door above Evans & Cook Fayetteville St.
B'LK.—Gro de Rhine Silks,
100 Pieces Plaid Strip'd and solid col'd Muslin de Laines from 12½cts to $1 per yd.
50 P. Blk. and Fancy Plaid Strip'd Alapacas, from 20cts to $1 per yd.
20 P. Cobergs, English and French Merinoes from 30cts to $1, per yd.
175 P. Newest and latest style Calicoes from 6¼ to 18 cts Per yd,
English and American Ginghams,
Silk Mantilas and Shawls,
Jackonet and Swiss Muslins from 15 to 75 cts,
Linen C. Hank'fs Chemizetts work'd Collars Undersleeves, Bonnets, Sash and Tafita Ribbons, Dress Trimings
Silk, Merino and Lyle, Gloves and Hosiery, Bleach'd and Unbleach'd Domestic; Bed Ticking, Apron Checks; Red and White Flannel, Lincy Woolsey and Strip'd Domestic.
A full and complete Assortment of Goods for Men and Boy's wear, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Bed & Negro Blankets, Kerseys, Umbrellas &c. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Gentlemen's wear. I have the largest, the most handsome and complete stock of Goods I ever had the pleasure of showing the public and my customers.
And here suffer me to say, that the above goods must and shall be disposed of at some price or other.
I ask you all to come that can, and those that cannot come, send—and those that cannot send wish me success, and no doubt the good Being above will amply reward you. I return my hearty thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and hope for a continuation of the same.
Raleigh, Sept. 14th 1854. A. CREECH. 86—6t.

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race*. Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't suit, don't* buy.
We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.
We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.
Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance. EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOK.

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

A Splendid lot of SHAWLS, Plain, Plaid, White Silk Crape, Do. Gloves, every quality and price. Call soon as we wish them to be circulating. EVANS & COOKE.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of. EVANS & COOKE.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE, AT the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for the McIVER COAL COMPANY, an dfor amendments to the Act incorporating the BURRODALE MINING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Sept. 28, 1854. 91—td.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. JOS. WOLTERING. 69—3m.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.
☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.
His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
Raleigh, October 17, 1854 HENRY J. BROWN. 94—3m

NEW JEWELLERY AND NEW STORE.—PALMER & RAMSEY having newly fitted up their Store on Fayetteville Street, in elegant style, are now in receipt of a large and splendid stock of new and fashionable Gold and Silver.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Walking Canes, Sepcacles of every variety, and a general assortment of all articles in their line of business.
Citizens and Visiters are respectfully invited to call and examine our elegant stock, and we feel satisfied they can be suited in making whatever purchases they may desire.
PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh Oct. 16, 1854. 1044—w5w.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by BAIN, HATTON & CO. Portsmouth, Va.
July 13, 1854. 69—

USEFUL STATISTICS;

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:
(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked F. S. are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		Term expires.	
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)
American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES;

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,800	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Arahibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—
The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, — 1 each.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,357,973, leaving as net profit to the government $60,981,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,906 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	Acres		Dollars
Year 1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981,04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Agents for Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegantly bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.
Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of the times; altogether forming an exceedingly novel and elegant series for future reference and present enjoyment, both in regard to reading matter and illustrations. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALIST! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.
We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied. Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.
Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.
As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO. *Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.*
October 16, 1854. 94—

INVALUABLE TO MOTHERS.—THE CHILD, a treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of children, according to the simple laws of nature without medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, attendance and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty: illustrated for the Mass, by a description of a series of cases gathered during a practice of twenty-two years.
By Dr. J. T. SCHONWALD, of Wilmington, N. C. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1854. 94—

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail-road Company will be held in this town on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.
A Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months has been declared, and will be payable on the 10th November next.
The Books for transfer of Stock will be closed on the 20th instant. By order. JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.
Oct. 16th, 1854—95td

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO our recent supply of Paris Dress Goods, comprising all the leading designs in Silk, Mouslin, Valencia and Merino fabrics, together with a general Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which having been bought exclusively for cash, we can and will sell as low as any retail house North or South. McGEE & WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, October 27th, 1854. 94—

LOST LAST NIGHT A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING judgments and open accounts principally in favor of Corbin Edwards, and other papers, of no use but to the owner. Any person returning the Book and contents to H. Franklin, Constable, Baleigh, will be rewarded for their trouble.
October 19, 1852. 94—

JUST IN TIME FOR THE N. C. STATE FAIR.—By Express this evening, another supply of those beautiful HATS. Call and have a fit.
Oc. 17. W H & R S TUCKER.

WE HAVE TO SHOW, during the FAIR, a magnificent assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods. Velvet, Silk and Cloth Talmas.
Oct. 17. W H & R S TUCKER.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.
Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest. McGEE & WILLIAMS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

Board of Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN WILL BE PREPARED TO accommodate some 18 or 20 members of the ensuing Legislature with comfortable Board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—ts.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE GEORGE F. MOORE, of Northampton, as a Democratic candidate for Doorkeeper to the next Senate of North Carolina.
October 26, 1854. 96—tf.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE JAMES PAGE, of Randolph, as a candidate for re-election as Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate of the next Legislature.
October, 1854 96—tf